

The Land Policy of Government Attacked

John Oliver Concluded His Speech on the
Budget—Bluff of Finance Minister
Called by Member for Delta.

In the legislature yesterday afternoon John Oliver spoke for over an hour before concluding his criticism of the government's policy. An amusing feature of the speech was the way in which the member for Delta called a bluff contained in the speech of the minister of finance with respect to the fisheries of the province. The minister had suggested that the provincial legislature should take active steps with respect to the fisheries of the north. Mr. Oliver wanted to know what the minister was going to do about it. Hon. Mr. Tait tried to evade the question, but Mr. Oliver persisted in his demand. The minister finally buried himself in the Blue Book and promised to give an answer later to the amusement of the whole House, who saw that the minister had just been indulging in idle bravado when he made his original statement.

Continuing his speech Mr. Oliver said: The finance minister says the revenue for the past year exceeds the estimates by over \$200,000, owing principally to the large amount derived from land sales in the vicinity of Vancouver. But is that the only sale in British Columbia? I will show you that this government has alienated 473,000 acres by speculation, and this speculation, which has been carried on, has been one of the causes of this very large increase in our revenue. Then we have also increases from royalties and timber licenses.

Mr. Oliver said he could remember the premier telling the electors of the splendid results of the government's policy in encouraging manufactures in the province. He fancied he could still see him in Albert pointing to the sawmills that had been constructed, and the immense increase in timber manufactures. He fancied that he could still hear his voice ringing in his ears. He knew that he was very eloquent, and with characteristic modesty always had in view the winning of the attention of his hearers, but were his statements in accordance with facts?

"I have here a few figures in connection with these manufactures, about which the premier was so eloquent," he continued. "I find that the revenue from timber licenses for 1904-5 was \$213,947, for 1905-6, \$312,194, and for 1906-7 it was \$300,252. In other words the increase of last year over the fiscal year, ending in 1905, was 422 per cent. For royalties, in the same period, I find that in 1904-5 there was collected \$196,947, for 1905-6 it was \$198,540, almost identically the same, and for 1906-7 it was \$250,094, an increase of 26 per cent. in timber manufactures, as against an increase of \$58,058 in revenue from timber taken under license, or an increase of 422 per cent."

"In other words, the amount of timber licensed has increased fourteen times as fast as the timber cut, and for every acre cut fourteen have been licensed for speculative purposes. If the government is to get credit for the increase in manufacture that they brag about they should be in a position to show that the enormous increase in revenue from licenses has been followed by some practical results. It is, I believe, a fact that cannot be disputed that since the last financial year, the cut of timber has decreased very largely and the revenue from royalties has fallen away, and there is every reason to fear that the amount to be received from royalties for the present year will not be in excess of what it was four years ago. The finance minister admits the truth of this statement by placing royalties for the coming nine months at \$150,000, or \$200,000 for the year, or a decrease of \$35,000 from last year. I claim that if the policy of the government in developing our natural resources were worth anything it would have a tendency to continually increase, but we find him putting the province back where it was four years ago."

"Then, again, I notice in December last the government put a reserve on all unalienated timber lands, and apparently it is their intention to continue that reserve, for I find that the finance minister has estimated the revenue from licenses for the coming year at \$300,000, which shows no increase over last year. And I want to point out that when the government was inaugurating the present licensing system, the gentleman who is now attorney-general said: 'Give the speculators a chance.' Well the speculators have been given a chance, with the result that there is now under license 7,712,698 acres of our timber lands. And when this policy had been in operation only two years the result so alarmed the government that with a sudden change of heart they have now taken away the reserve and have given the friends who were staking out timber, they took suddenly to find that their vaunted policy if followed would have completely destroyed our timber resources. I notice the premier shakes his head, but I think the policy of the government is a sufficient answer to him. If the policy was not detrimental, why was the policy put on?"

"I notice that the finance minister, in addressing the House on this matter, said this policy would encourage the men who were holding timber lands to cut them out. Now, sir, I have some knowledge of these matters, and those who are interested in sawmills know that it is impracticable to bring logs

from all parts of the province. My friends must know that the amount of timber that can be made tributary to sawmills must be within reaching distance of those mills, either by water or by land. It is true that you can tow logs a long distance over water, but you cannot take them far overland and make it pay. The statement of the finance minister himself is the best justification for the view we took when this legislation was introduced. We find him saying there has been great expansion in the logging and milling industries. Yes, sir, an expansion of 30 per cent. in two years. But in the next breath we find him saying that last year the millmen found that the cut was far in excess of the demand. I made the statement a few months ago that the cut of timber last year was abnormal and the revenue was abnormal. And now we have an expression from the finance minister that the cut was so far in excess of the demand that he has reduced his estimates to meet it. Last year I noticed that he based his estimates on the continued prosperity of the business, but he has since dropped by a considerable amount the estimates he is now submitting to the House. Then he goes on to say 'I am impelled to make these remarks prophesying hard times, and such statements should not go to the world unchallenged.' I believe myself that the depression is merely temporary, and before the end of the financial year the lumbering industry will have again reached a normal condition, and the revenue from the source of royalties will be far in excess of the figures he is putting in the estimates. So that, while the minister is deprecating pessimism, in others he is giving the very best proof of pessimism himself in his own figures."

(Continued on Page 8.)

ATTEMPT TO WRECK TRAIN.

Logs Piled Up on Track in Higginsville, Mo.

Higginsville, Mo., Feb. 26.—An attempt to wreck the eastbound passenger train on the Alton Railway this morning between Kansas City and St. Louis was made at the west edge of Higginsville late last night. A freight train that preceded the passenger knocked the obstruction from the track.

From the foot of the street a dozen heavy logs had been placed across the tracks. The freight train that struck the obstructions was running slow and no one was hurt. The only thing that saved the passenger train was the fact that it was a few minutes late. There is no clue to the wreckers.

SUPPLIED BOY WITH LIQUOR.

Ontario Farmer Fined for Making Youth Drunk.

St. Thomas, Ont., Feb. 26.—Thos. Ferguson, a liquor to Clarence Matlin, an 18-year-old lad of St. Thomas, who was hired to drive him home to Fincal, with the result that the lad fell out of the cutter and lost one foot and several fingers by frost-bites, was fined \$50 and \$125 costs.

It is understood now that a civil action for damages will be commenced against Ferguson. The evidence disclosed that Ferguson was intoxicated when he gave the liquor to the lad.

TO IMPROVE WINNIPEG.

Prairie Capital Will Spend a Million and a Half This Summer.

(Special to The Times.)
Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—The city has decided to spend a million and a half in local improvements this summer. To asphalt Main street will cost a quarter of a million.

G. T. P. ACTIVITY.

Telegraph Line From Winnipeg to Fort William Nearly Complete.

(Special to The Times.)
Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—The Grand Trunk Pacific now has thirty-two locomotives, and six thousand box cars in Manitoba ready for business. The telegraph line from Winnipeg to Fort William is nearly completed.

LUCKY WINNIPEG.

Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—The city street commission yesterday made a list of the need of men yesterday to make channels on the street to carry off the stagnant pools of water caused by the recent thaw. Twenty men were secured with difficulty for the work, and the commissioner said he could have employed fifty. Such a condition of affairs shows that the unemployed question is not a very serious one in Winnipeg.

INSURANCE INTERESTS.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 26.—The senate today passed the bill of Assemblyman Hamm, permitting life insurance companies to enter into reorganization agreements to protect their interests. The bill now goes to Governor Hughes.

PROMINENT MASON DEAD.

Kennebunk, Me., Feb. 26.—A man known for 30 years connected with the Central school of this town, is dead, after a long illness at the age of 65 years. He was a high official of the Masonic order.

SIX-DAY WALKING MATCH.

Auburn Man Leading in Great Kansas City Contest.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 26.—At the end of the 24th hour of the six-day walking match, W. A. Hoagland, of Auburn, N. Y., was six miles ahead of his nearest competitor. The score of the five leaders at midnight was as follows: W. Hoagland, Auburn, N. Y., 108 miles; H. O. Messier, Milwaukee, 102 miles; H. L. Player, Kansas City, 101 miles; Tom Slater, Syracuse, N. Y., 100 miles; H. Tuttle, Pittsburgh, Pa., 93 miles.

ALBERTA TO BUY PHONE SYSTEM.

Bell Plant in Northwest Province to Change Hands.

(Special to The Times.)
Edmonton, Feb. 26.—Alberta has decided to buy the Bell telephones in the province. The city has let a contract for fifteen hundred telephones to the automatic company of Chicago, cancelling the old contract with the Lorimer Co. of Peterboro.

BURIAL NEARLY PRECIPITATES RIOT.

Funeral of Alaskan Non-Unionist Miner Interrupted by Union Men.

Juneau, Alaska, Feb. 26.—Two Slavonian miners, one union and the other non-union, died yesterday and the burial of one almost precipitated a riot in which the police were called on to restore order.

The union man was buried peacefully, but when the priest in charge of the funeral services attempted to say mass for the non-union miner, he found the church door locked.

A mob of 200 union men requested the priest to refuse to bury the non-unionist. The priest declined to heed the demand of the Slavonians, who refused in turn to permit the body of the non-union miner to be taken into the church. The disturbance attempted to stop the hearse by holding the horses' bridles and succeeded in dragging a number of men away from the funeral procession.

The marshal attempted to restore order, but for the time being was powerless. The crowd followed the body to the cemetery and made another disturbance there. Order was finally restored. No one was injured.

BRAKEMAN KILLED IN REAR END COLLISION.

Conductor Missing After Smashup in New York State.

New York, Feb. 26.—Three persons were reported to have been killed in a rear-end collision between two freights on the New York, New Haven & Hartford railway near Bartow station in the outskirts of the city to-day. The dead are trainmen.

New York, Feb. 26.—(Later)—Charles Deener of this city, a brakeman was killed and a fireman named Messner was injured. The conductor of the rear train was missing, after the accident, but is believed to have fled. The fire was extinguished.

FREE TEXT BOOKS IN THE PROVINCE.

Minister of Education Working Out Scheme to Be Operative After Holidays.

The announcement was made in the legislature yesterday by Hon. H. E. Young that a system of free text books was to be initiated in the province. No details were given at the time, but the minister of education in an interview later outlined the plan. He had in view the organization of this new branch of the school system and rooms will be fitted up at once for it. The details have yet to be worked out by that official, but the general plan has been agreed upon.

The minister says a start will be made by ordering the first, second and third readers from the publishers. In Toronto, copy books and drawing books will also be purchased at wholesale rates in the same way. The distribution will then be made to the schools throughout the province and to the pupils. The new regulation will apply to rural schools and also city schools.

As to the question of the disfranchisement of books, the minister says that this is a matter to be worked out by the official in charge.

With all the necessary work to accomplish in connection with the scheme some time will elapse before it will be in working order. If the system came into operation after the summer holidays the minister feels that good progress will have been made.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL TO MEET.

Ottawa, Feb. 25.—The executive of the National Council of Women has decided to hold the next annual meeting in this city.

HOW REVOLUTION WAS PREVENTED

THRILLING STORY OF PORTUGUESE PLOT

Lieutenant Turned Traitor to Conspiracy on Finding Regicide Was Planned.

Lisbon, Feb. 26.—The mystery behind the murder of King Carlos and the crown prince is not likely ever to be completely lifted. The new Portuguese government prefers that the crime should be regarded both at home and abroad as the deed of individuals carried away by the political passions of the moment and inasmuch as the republicans are also anxious to clear their skirts of the responsibility for the regicide, both sides are glad to see an investigation which would probe the affair to the bottom, smothering it.

Yet there is undoubtedly much that could be cleared up. It is a matter of common knowledge that there were intrigues in high places as well as low, before the tragedy occurred and the rage of the leaders and lieutenants of the two "rotative" parties against which Premier Franco and King Carlos were warring, exceeded all bounds.

There is no suggestion that there was a repetition of the Belgrade plot aimed at the king's person, but that some of the desperate political leaders were involved in the series of abortive plots against Franco's life which preceded the murder, is believed here in well-informed circles.

Franco himself told a friend the day before he left Lisbon (virtually upon the order of the government) that it was impossible to reveal to the world what he had learned of the intrigues of the enemies of the king and himself and it was therefore better for him to retire forever from the political arena. The connection between the republicans and the regicides is equally difficult to establish.

The disclaimers of leaders like Bernardino Machado must be accepted so far as the "Peaceful Wing" is concerned, but this cannot be said of the advanced or radical wing as there is plenty of evidence that they had planned a rising on the night of the 26th. Signals to the ships in the harbor and the barracks on the slope of St. George's hill were shown. Local midnight from the roof of the national library and bands of men went to the barracks of an artillery and infantry regiment which were to join in the proclamation of a republic. The signals brought no response and the doors of the barracks were found locked.

The entire conspiracy fell through. It is stated, because of the treason of a young lieutenant, who after the assassination of the king, confessed to his father, an officer, the role he was to play. The young man claimed that he had been deceived that he did not intend to take part in the regicide, having been led to suppose that only the life of the dictator was to be taken. This advance warning enabled the military authorities to take the necessary precautions and thus frustrate the military support which was counted upon to give success to the plot. Notwithstanding the betrayal, some of the advanced republicans assert that if the active leaders confined in the Bacia fortress had been free that night in Lisbon, history would have told a different tale.

ALBERTA HAS SURPLUS.

Healthy State of Finances in Northwest Province.

(Special to The Times.)
Edmonton, Feb. 26.—Premier Ruess has announced a surplus of seventy thousand dollars. The receipts for the year are \$2,000,000 and the output of coal 2,000,000 tons.

WILL RESTRICT NEEDY IMMIGRANTS.

Canada to Exclude Those Likely to Become Public Charge.

(Special to The Times.)
Ottawa, Feb. 26.—An immigration regulation will be issued shortly providing that after April 15th next any person coming to Canada on assisted passage and drawn from any charitable or similar institution, and being sent by public funds, will be subject to exclusion, unless he is provided with a certificate from the Canadian immigration department in London to the effect that he will make a suitable settler.

This is being done, because it is found that in Toronto and other large cities those parties become public charges.

C. P. R. TRAFFIC RETURNS.

Montreal, Feb. 25.—The Canadian Pacific railway traffic returns for the week ending February 21st totalled \$1,054,000, as against \$1,022,000 last year.

BIG HOTEL BLAZE.

Campbellton, N. B., Feb. 25.—The Royal hotel here was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss \$75,000 with some insurance.

BYRCE AT MONTREAL.

Ambassador Speaks of "Duties of Citizenship" Before Canadian Club.

Montreal, Feb. 26.—Mr. Bryce, British ambassador at Washington, addressed a gathering of four hundred members of the Canadian club here last night, taking as his text, "The duties of citizenship."

Those who expected that he might make some reference to his recent mission to Ottawa were disappointed. The only allusion to his Ottawa visit was when he spoke of the United States and Canada dwelling alongside one another working for a common aim, the good of humanity. Necessarily questions would arise between them, but he had not the slightest doubt but that they would always be satisfactorily adjusted.

FIRE AT PORT ARTHUR.

(Special to The Times.)
Port Arthur, Feb. 26.—The Commerce and the adjoining stores on Water Street were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$20,000.

WILL NOT REPEAL THREE-FIFTHS CLAUSE.

Premier Whitney Administers Decided Refut to Temperance Deputation.

(Special to The Times.)
Toronto, Feb. 26.—Premier Whitney met an immense temperance deputation this morning with a refusal to repeal the three-fifths clause and make other changes in the license laws.

He said: "This government shall be governed by its own honest convictions. If we are defeated we will not quarrel with the verdict, we will go down feeling that we have done our duty by the people as we saw it."

GOING TO MEDITERRANEAN.

(Special to The Times.)
Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—William Whyte, of the P. E. R., Sir Daniel and Lady McMillan leave next week for the Mediterranean.

LEGISLATURE PROPOSES.

(Special to The Times.)
Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—The Manitoba legislature was prorogued this afternoon. Premier Roblin has gone to New York.

BATTLESHIPS MAY VISIT AUSTRALIA.

Premier's Invitation to U. S. Fleet Awakens Enthusiasm in Antipodes.

Melbourne, Feb. 26.—The invitation extended by Alfred Deakin, the prime minister, to the United States fleet to visit the chief seaports of Australia has awakened enthusiasm throughout the country. All the principal newspapers and political leaders are warmly supporting the idea.

The text of the message to President Roosevelt, dated Jan. 24th, was only published here yesterday. It suggests that such a visit might make more complete the close alliance of interests and sympathies already existing between the two countries. Premier Deakin also has asked the home government to use its influence in support of the invitation.

PROPHESIES MORE MURDERS OF PRIESTS.

Chancellor Dunne of Chicago Has Weird Promotions of Assassination.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 26.—"Murder will be committed in Chicago within a month," said the Denver assassin, when Rev. Father Leo Henrichs was shot down while administering holy communion in the St. Elizabeth Catholic church, asserted Chancellor E. M. Dunne, of the Chicago Archdiocese, last night.

"I am positive that anarchists, anticlericals, or whatever they call themselves, have prepared a list of priests and clergy to be killed, and an certain that some Chicago man has been marked," he said. "I am the most logical man for assassination, and although I have thousands of friends in the Italian colony, I also have many bitter enemies."

Father Dunne said if he will not be chosen to be murdered the other candidates would be either Archbishop Quigley, Very Rev. F. S. Angellucci, of the Church of the Assumption, or Rev. Father Francis Gordon, provincial of the Church of Resurrectionists.

Detectives Bonacci and Longobardi reported to Chancellor Dunne at the chancery office and told him they were instructed to serve as his personal bodyguard.

MACKAY DIVIDENDS.

New York, Feb. 26.—The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the preferred shares and the regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. on the common shares in the Mackay companies has been declared payable on April 1st to shareholders at the close of business on March 15th, 16th and 17th.

Attorney General Smarts Under Criticism

With the Help of Socialist Leader He Tries to Apply Judges Language to Legislature Instead of to Himself.

In the legislature yesterday afternoon, just before the House adjourned, an exciting scene was enacted when the attorney-general and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, the Socialist leader, criticised the judgment of Mr. Justice Clement in the appeal under the Immigration Act. The movement by these two members recalled the happy days when Charles Wilson, an attorney-general, paid such deference to the Socialist leader. The proceedings yesterday seemed to show similar cordial relations existing between the present attorney-general and the Socialist leader.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite introduced a resolution on the subject only to be followed by a written statement relative to the same subject being presented by the attorney-general. The leader of the opposition was not slow to see the connection, and described it as a concocted scheme.

The Socialist leader described this statement as deliberately untrue. Exception was taken and the Speaker demanded a retraction, which the Socialist leader refused to make.

The leader of the opposition put it clearly before the House that the legislature was not criticised by Mr. Justice Clement, but the action of the attorney-general in beginning the action under consideration.

The attorney-general, reprimanded by the court for his inability, attempted to make it appear that the House itself was criticised by the judge.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite moved the adjournment of the House to consider a matter of grave public importance, and sent up a resolution to the Speaker. The Speaker ruled against him in this resolution.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted the resolution read.

The Speaker, however, abided by his decision.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he would raise it as a matter of privilege.

The Speaker did not think this was a matter of urgent public importance.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that his ground for urging it was that it reflected upon the honesty of the members of the legislature.

The premier wanted the resolution read so as to act intelligently in the matter.

Mr. Oliver pointed out that the regular order was for the House to decide. The premier said he would support the Speaker in his ruling. If there were anything in Mr. Hawthornthwaite's statement and the House were reflected upon it should be dealt with at once.

The Speaker agreed with this, but added there was nothing in Mr. Hawthornthwaite's motion that reflected on the honesty of the assembly.

The premier thought Mr. Hawthornthwaite should be given an opportunity to state the question as a matter of privilege.

The Speaker agreed that the question could be brought up as a matter of privilege. Taking the voice of the House on whether the resolution should be read, this great legislature decided that it should.

The resolution was read by the Speaker as follows:

"This House views with regret and alarm the tone of the decision given by the justices of the Supreme court in the recent cases under the Natal Act, and further emphatically condemns the growing tendency of the certain members of the judiciary to use their positions and influence in an attempt to bolster up the fortunes of any political party."

The Speaker followed the reading of the resolution with the remarks: "I decide that that is not a question of urgent public importance. It is a question of privilege. It would be a different matter."

Mr. Hawthornthwaite thought this was not a matter to be considered in a jovial manner. He believed it was a matter of "grave public importance."

The premier thought this was really a question of privilege. He suggested that the resolution be withdrawn, and the subject discussed on that basis.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite withdrew his resolution and spoke on the subject as one of privilege. He took exception to the expressions of Mr. Justice Clement in a judgment delivered on the Immigration Act appeal. Mr. Justice Clement stated that while there might be honest differences of opinion, it went on to practically say that the actions of the members of the legislature were dishonest. Judges had no right to reflect upon the members of the legislature.

A judge was simply a servant to have the laws carried enforced. Mr. Justice Irving said he saw no reason for hurrying as only a few politicians were concerned. He took exception also to the remarks of Mr. Justice Clement. This was an extraordinary stand to be taken by the judges that the province had not the right to enact the legislation. The province, however, was given power to pass legislation of this nature provided it was not repugnant to Dominion government legislation. The province was within its powers. The Dominion government was not given exclusive jurisdiction in immigration under the B. N. A. Act.

These judges had come to the conclusion apparently that the action of the members of the legislature should be called in question. The question of procedure had been up before the judges and their conduct in that connection had not been such as to increase the dignity attaching to that office. If the judges would attend to

their own business and with proper decency—

The Speaker again warned the member to keep to the point.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that he was not calling these men "hyenas." The members of the legislature were just as loyal as the judges. What right had these men to make the remarks that he had made. He hoped that no further instance should occur in the province when judges would use such unbecoming remarks. These judges were expected to be fair. They had not been so in this case.

Attorney-General Bowser then made the following statement:

"Knowing Mr. Justice Irving as I do, I cannot conceive of his giving expression to such language. If he was guilty of making the statement it was certainly a very ill advised remark and one that is not justified, and a serious reflection on this House which passed the Immigration Act unanimously, and, of course, wished its constitutionality adjudicated upon at once. But as I have already stated I cannot conceive of that gentleman not only using such poor taste, but offending against all the proprieties which appertain to the occupants of such an exalted position. As the minister in control of the administration of justice I regret exceedingly that the language used by Mr. Justice Clement in his judgment on the Immigration Act should make it necessary for any hon. gentleman of this House to feel it his duty to bring it to the attention of the legislature."

The speaker warned the attorney-general against discussing a judgment of the court.

Hon. Mr. Bowser said he was not doing that. "I merely wish to notice the comments made on it in the newspapers." Continuing his statement he read:

"My duty of course is to protect the judiciary so far as I consistently can in carrying out our joint duties in connection with the administration of justice, but I must admit that the recent actions of some of the members of the judiciary in this province are making my course a very difficult one."

"If the courts expect to have the respect of the general public they must confine themselves entirely to their constitutional duties and not offer any gratuitous remarks which some people might suggest to smack of political intrigue. In my opinion Mr. Justice Clement is exceeding his duties when he offers any remark from the bench attributing motives to the elected representatives of the people, and the sooner the bench understands the legislature is a higher authority than the courts the greater respect will the people have for them and their judgments. Despite the length some of the members of the bench have given me as head of the administration of justice to introduce necessary legislation. I regret again that this debate has been forced on the House."

J. A. Macdonald said that "this little farce" for it could be called nothing else, was concocted between the attorney-general and the member for Macnamo.

J. H. Hawthornthwaite interrupting, shouted that this statement of Mr. Macdonald was "deliberately untrue."

Mr. Macdonald demanded a withdrawal of the language.

The premier rose but was ruled out of order.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the language used by Mr. Hawthornthwaite was unparliamentary and should be withdrawn.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite demanded the withdrawal of the language used by the member for Rossland (Mr. Macdonald).

The speaker pressed his demand for a withdrawal of the language used by Mr. Hawthornthwaite.

(Continued on Page 4.)

HALF OF HORRORS WERE NOT TOLD

Extent of Revolutionary Depredations Quite Unknown in England.

London, Feb. 26.—The Right Rev. Thos. Edward Wilkinson, bishop for north and central Europe, writes to the Daily Mail from Riga, describing the devastation wrought in Russia generally and particularly in the Baltic provinces by the revolutionists. He declares that its extent are quite unknown in England and fully justifies the measures of repression adopted by the Russian government.

"Whatever," concluded the bishop, "may have been the destruction of life in the French revolution, I doubt if the destruction of homes and property was as great in France as in Russia."

GRAIN ELEVATORS WANTED.

(Special to The Times.)
Winnipeg, Feb. 26.—Mr. Fisher, president of the British Consolidated Mills in London, interviewed here, favors the proposal to build sixty grain elevators in western Canada this summer.

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Reg. \$50.00	MAHOGANY PARLOR DIVAN, Regular	
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PRESCRIPTIONS

DEATH-BED OF LILIES.

Lover's Elopement Ends in Double Tragedy at Nice.

Two lovers who eloped from Paris have met their death in tragic circumstances at Nice. A medical student named Hucher fled with his sweetheart, Juliette de Raymond, when her father refused him her hand. The girl had a disease of the chest, and Hucher met her as a patient. They both hoped that their flight to the South would improve her health. But it seemed to have the opposite effect, for she grew rapidly worse, and finally expired in her lover's arms.

Maid with despair, Hucher kept vigil by the death-bed all night long, and when morning came purchased many white lilies. He strewed them over the bed, knelt on the floor by his dead sweetheart, and shot himself behind the right ear, dying a few hours later.

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SHOW DEEP INTEREST

Point Out Necessity of Refinery for Canadian Crude Gold Product.

(Special Correspondence.)

Ottawa, Feb. 19.—The establishment of a mint at Ottawa by the government has been looked upon with interest by men in all parts of the Dominion in which precious metal is won. Two prominent mining men are in Ottawa on a mission connected with their business and have expressed themselves with regard to the mint. The gentlemen are W. H. Aldridge, managing director of the Canadian Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, of Trail, and S. S. Fowler, general manager of the Canadian Metal Company, and of other companies, at Nelson, B. C.

To your correspondent these gentlemen stated that they had taken advantage of their visit to Ottawa to visit the mint, and they declared "that from the point of view of technical men and those engaged in the production and marketing of gold and silver, the country is to be congratulated on the possession of a splendid equipment in the mint and consider it well conceived, well-built, spacious, efficient and nearly perfect. The Dominion has received good value for its expenditure, which we think not only reasonable, but thoroughly justifiable."

When asked why they said that the mint was "nearly perfect," Mr. Aldridge and Mr. Fowler said that so far there had been no provision made for the "parting" and refining of our Canadian crude gold product. They explained that by "parting" they referred to a process which gold had to go through before it was minted. "Crude gold bars, as made in the stamp-mills, and gold dust from placer and hydraulic mines," they said, "always contain silver, sometimes to the extent of forty to fifty per cent, and there are other impurities. The process of separating these metals is called 'parting,' and is an essential preliminary step to refining."

"At the present time the greater part of Canada's crude gold bars or dust is, in the first instance, sold directly to the nearest United States assay office, whether at New York, Helena, Seattle, or San Francisco, whilst that part of the Yukon and British Columbia production of gold, which has been sold directly or through the banks to the Canadian assay offices at Vancouver or Victoria, has in turn been sold by them to the American offices. Under these circumstances it would seem important to provide such additional equipment at the mint as will permit of electrolytic refining of all Canadian gold, and considering that so much has already been done the necessary expenditure for such a refinery, the expenditure could hardly exceed twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars. With this done the mint would appear to be a complete plant for the production of gold coins. We are glad to note that the establishment of a refinery is receiving the consideration of the government."

"In order to realize to the fullest extent the advantages of possessing a mint we feel that one point more should be brought out. This is the case with which Seattle is reached by the man or company who has gold to dispose of and that the facilities provided there induce hundreds of small producers of gold in Canada to go there and spend the proceeds of their sales. For this reason in the past the gold and the money have both gone out of the country. The cost of transporting gold to mints for coinage is often a matter of importance to the producer, and we have that Canada could not do better than follow the practice of the United States government which, for the same material, pays the same price to a cent, irrespective of the point at which the sale is made and irrespective of which of its several mints will actually coin the gold. In other words, the United States government bears the transportation charges to the mint. In the case of Canada we believe that when our gold is handled by the banks, as it commonly is, the bank and the government might easily co-operate in such a way as to leave no excuse at all for the exporting of the crude metal or the spending of the proceeds from its sale outside of our country."

FAMILY OF CONSUMPTIVES.

The ravages of the "white plague," as consumption is known in Ireland, have been remarkable in a family residing a few miles from Poyntzpass County Armagh. Ten years ago the husband contracted consumption and died in just over a year; then a son died in the same way. Notwithstanding crude precautions, about five years ago a daughter developed symptoms and followed her father and brother. One after another of the family was laid low until the household of nine was reduced to three. Recently the remaining son and daughter developed symptoms, and are now unable to assist their mother.

PLAGUE OF THE "WHITE NUN."

From present indications it appears that the ravages of this destructive pest, which in previous years caused such injury to poor forests in Bohemia, is likely this year to reappear in even greater numbers. The Ministry of Agriculture has, therefore, appointed a commission of experts to consider how best to stop the ravages of this destructive pest.

Beginning in the forests of Saxony and Bohemia, the "white nun" has gradually spread over Moravia and Silesia, and even down to Lower Austria as well. As the forest lands in Austria cover more than twenty-four million acres, more than two-thirds of which are pine woods, the necessity for stopping this work of destruction is very urgent.

Some of the leafhoppers of Greenland are believed to be a mile and a half in thickness.

HEARD MESSAGES

FROM THE DEAD

Dramatic Statement of Sir Oliver Lodge Before Physical Research Society.

"Like excavators engaged in boring a tunnel from opposite ends, amid the roar of water and other noises we are beginning to hear, now and again, the strokes of the pickaxes of our comrades on the other side."

In these dramatic words, Sir Oliver Lodge, F. R. S., principal of Birmingham university, made some astonishing statements, as already briefly recorded in the Times, at a meeting of the Physical Research Society, London, concerning secret and exhaustive tests which that society has been conducting recently in connection with spiritualism. The principal mediums, or "automatists" as Sir Oliver termed them, have been Mrs. Piper and Mrs. Verrall. The first lady he described as one "whose fame has spread in all lands, arising from her complete management over the greater part of her physical life." The second he designated as "one of the sanest and acutest of our investigators, and one endowed with power to act as a translator or interpreter between the physical and the spiritual worlds." Other ladies who have been concerned in the tests were mentioned by Sir Oliver. They were Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Holland and Mrs. Forbes.

Spirit Messages.

"The most important set of phenomena are those of automatic writing and talking," continued Sir Oliver Lodge, quietly, and then, amid a breathless pause, he went on: "And what do we find? We find the late Edmund Gurney, and the late Richard Hodgson and the late F. W. H. Myers, with some other less known names, constantly purporting to communicate with us with the express purpose of patently proving their identity, and giving us cross-correspondence between different mediums. We also find them answering specific questions in a manner characteristic of their known personalities, and giving evidence of knowledge appropriate to them."

"Not easily or early do we make this admission. In spite of long conversations with what purports to be the surviving intelligence of these friends and investigators, we were by no means convinced of their identity by mere general conversation, even when of a friendly and intimate character such as, in normal cases, would be considered amply and overwhelmingly sufficient for the identification of a friend or a typewriter. We required definite and crucial proof, a proof difficult even to imagine, as well as difficult to supply."

"The ostensible communicators realize the need of such proof just as fully as we do, and have done their best to supply the rational demand. Some of us still doubtful, cross-correspondence—that is, the reception of part of a message through one medium and part through another, neither portion separately being understood by either—is good evidence of an intelligence dominating both automatists. And, if the message is characteristic of some one particular deceased person, and is received as such by people to whom he was not intimately known, then it is fair proof of the continued intellectual activity of that person. If, further, we get from him a piece of literary criticism which is eminently in his vein, and has not occurred to ordinary people, then I say the proof, already striking, is tending to become crucial."

New Human Faculty.

"These are the kinds of proof which the society has had communicated to it. The phenomenon of automatic writing strikes some of us as if it was in the direct line of evolutionary advance—seems like the beginnings of a new human faculty. First of all, the evidence led us to realize the truth of telepathy; and that was the first chapter of the new volume that we have set ourselves to explore."

"I am going," continued Sir Oliver, impressively, "to assume, in fact, that our bodies can, under certain exceptional circumstances, be controlled, directly or temporarily possessed, by another or foreign intelligence, operating either on the whole or on some limited part of it. The question lying behind such a hypothesis, and justifying it or negating it, is the real question of identity—the identity of the control."

"This question of identity is, of course, a fundamental one. The controlling spirit proves his identity mainly by reproducing, in speech or writing, facts which belong to his memory, and not to the automatist's memory. And notice that proof of identity will usually depend on the memory of trifles. The objection raised that communications too often relate to trivial subjects shows a lack of intelligence, or, at least, of due thought, on the part of the critic. Our object is to get, not something dignified, but something evidential; and what evidence of persistent memory can be better than the recollection of trifling incidents which, for some personal reason, happen to have made a permanent impression?"

"The boundary between the two states—the present and the future—is substantial, but it is wearing thin in places."

These were the final and significant words of Sir Oliver Lodge.

In conversation subsequently with a Daily Mail press representative, he explained that the result of the surprising tests which he had conducted of world, when completed and the data arranged, he published in full by the society.

WORLD'S OLDEST MINISTER.

The Rev. John Schaffer, of Salem, Ohio, claims to be the oldest minister in the world. He celebrated his 92nd birthday quite recently. He was born in Westmoreland County, Pa., in 1816, and when twenty-one was licensed to preach in the Lutheran church.

Many years ago he identified himself with the Disciples of Christ, and is thought to be the only living contemporary of Alexander Campbell, the founder of that sect. He reads without glasses, his mind is bright and he still enjoys good health.

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ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS.

Organization of the B. C. Society to be Completed on March 6th.

A meeting of the court of governors of the British Columbia Anti-Tuberculosis Society will be held on Friday the 6th March, at the city hall, when among other business the honorary officers and board of directors will be elected and the constitution of the society revised.

In the constitution of the society there are the following clauses: (c) "Contributions exceeding the funds of the society in the amount of \$1,000 or over, shall be entitled to nominate every year a governor for every \$1,000 subscribed."

(f) "Municipalities making a grant of a sum of money equal to \$30 for every 1,000 of population shall be entitled to nominate a governor for each year for which subscription is paid." Last year the city council voted a grant of \$1,500 to the society.

MANY ARRESTS IN BED.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed in the Glasgow, Co. Sligo district, Ireland when over twenty men were arrested in connection with a recent riot, when a postman was prevented by a hostile crowd of several hundreds from delivering registered letters containing civil bills for rent on the Kesh Estate. The tenants started an active campaign owing to the landlord breaking off negotiations for purchase. At two a.m. the arrests commenced, and the several parties were taken out of their beds, handcuffed, and removed to Geeshagh Barracks. At five o'clock the prisoners were driven off in waggonettes under a heavy escort to Sligo. The people were taken by surprise.

DAILY FADING AWAY

THE STORY OF A WOMAN MADE WELL BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Bad blood means bad health. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills mean good health. They actually make new rich blood, which strengthens every nerve and every organ in the body. That is why people who use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills feel bright, active and strong. Mrs. Arthur Hannigan, Marshville, Ont., is a witness to the truth of these statements. Mrs. Hannigan says: "For nearly three years I suffered from anaemia (bloodlessness) and during that time consulted and took medicine from several doctors, without beneficial results. My complexion was of a waxy appearance, my lips and gums seemed bloodless. I suffered from headaches, dizziness and palpitation of the heart. My appetite was so poor that I did not care whether I ate or not and I grew so weak, and was so much reduced in flesh that my friends thought I was in consumption. As I have said I doctored without benefit, until the last doctor whom I consulted advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I followed his advice, and less than a dozen boxes have made me the well woman I am to-day. All the symptoms of my trouble have vanished, and I enjoy the very best of health. I know there are hundreds of women who are drifting into the same condition I was, and to all such I would strongly urge the immediate use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills do not act upon the bowels; they do not interfere with mere symptoms; they go right to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why they cure common ailments like rheumatism, neuralgia, kidney trouble, headaches and back-aches, St. Vitus dance, and the special ailments that afflict so many women and growing girls. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 26c. a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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Published daily (excepting Sunday) by
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ING CO., LIMITED.
JOHN NELSON,
Managing Director.

Offices 1121 Broad Street
Special Agent representative, T. R.
Clougher, 20 Outer Temple, Strand,
London, W.C.
Special Eastern Canadian representative,
E. J. Guy, 61 Canada Life Building,
Toronto.

WORK OF THUGS.

The management of the street railway company has displayed a commendable spirit in offering a substantial reward for the capture and conviction of the miscreant who last evening shot at and wounded it. It is to be feared that one of its employees. The young man, true to his military training and to a chivalrous instinct truer than any training, faced a pistol in coming to the assistance of a woman in peril. He was shot and seriously hurt. We are told feelings of revenge should not be cherished even in such a heinous case; that all such sentiments should be put aside and the aspect of the matter which affects society in general should only be considered. We confess it would be gratifying to learn that the would-be murderer had been captured and that in his sentence the majesty of the law had been amply vindicated. At the same time we cannot but sympathize with the feelings of the fellow-employee of the victim of this human beast of prey who admitted that it would be a pleasure to put a rope around the neck of the criminal after a fair trial in a British court of justice. There are too many things coming into the city from places where business in their special line of industry is depressed. We cannot expect the police to hastily differentiate the desirables from the undesirable. Some of the unfit will continue to arrive. But the provincial government, and the city government too if necessary, should offer a substantial reward for the capture of this particular thief and would-be murderer. Our courts have a reputation for dealing swiftly and satisfactorily with such people. There is nothing like a condign example as a deterrent in such cases.

BOWSER AND THE BENCH.

Probably never in the history of parliamentary institutions was such a disgraceful and discreditable scene enacted as that which took place in the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia yesterday afternoon. The attack by the Premier and the Attorney-General, the latter gentleman "the head of the Bar" (save the mark!) of the province, was unparalleled in its disregard for all that is seemly in parliamentary procedure. The manner in which the question was brought before the House proved, if further proof were necessary, how unworthy the two ministers who conducted the proceedings are of the high and honorable positions they hold.

Probably the most extraordinary feature of the lamentable affair was the new light it cast upon the character of the Attorney-General. The popular conception of Mr. Bowser is that he has sufficient self-esteem and effrontery to be capable of leading an attack upon the ramparts of Paradise itself if there were any prospect of gaining notoriety for himself and political capital for his party thereby. But even Mr. Bowser seems to have hesitated about initiating a movement against the Bench of the province. Doubtless under the advice of his leader (because the Premier confessed that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Hawthornthwaite) that dirty task was handed over to the Socialist leader, thus further emphasizing the fact that the working agreement with the revolutionary party which kept the government in power for three years has not been "denounced." It is still in effect and can be utilized under circumstances which prove embarrassing to the "Honorable the Attorney-General." It is to the credit of the Speaker of the House that he displayed a high conception of the dignity of the Legislature and did all in his power to preserve that dignity and the decorum which should properly characterize legislative proceedings. But the Premier in the instance under consideration was against the Speaker and in alliance with the demagogues, with the result that the Attorney-General was given the opportunity he craved and a lasting stigma was cast upon our provincial parliament.

What was the cause of all the fuss and fury? The judges of the Supreme Court in their judgment upon the Bowser Act simply gave expression to current opinion as entertained by professional authorities and laymen. The terms of the British North America Act are so simple and direct as to be comprehensible to even the lay mind. There is no question whatever that the Bowser Act is repugnant to the British North America Act. The Chief Justice in the original judgment upon the case did not call upon counsel representing the imprisoned Japanese to reply to the "arguments" of Mr. Cassidy. The legal representative of the Attorney-General. He peremptorily ordered the release of the imprisoned men, intimating that they had good cause for action against "some one." An appeal was taken to the Full Court. The judges sitting upon that appeal concurred in the judgment of the Chief Justice, also without calling upon the legal repre-

sentative of the Japanese to reply to the "arguments" of Mr. Cassidy. Four of the judges of the Supreme Court have expressed the opinion that the case of the Attorney-General is hopeless. They are all men of judicial eminence, men in respect of whose judgment and impartiality no responsible person would dare to express even the shadow of a doubt. One of them is recognized as a high authority upon constitutional questions. His opinions have been quoted in the Legislature during the present session by the Premier as of great weight. Mr. Justice Clement says he regrets that an attempt should be made to enforce the provisions of the Bowser Act because he foresees that no good result, and he fears that evil consequences, may follow such an attempt. There is no doubt in the mind of any man of patriotic sentiments that all the other judges concur fully in Mr. Justice Clement's opinion. Furthermore, the judges of the Supreme Court have given expression to opinions expressed in the Legislature by the leader of the opposition, a gentleman of acknowledged legal attainments, upon the Bowser Act. Mr. Macdonald told the members of the House what the inevitable result of an attempt to enforce the provisions of the Act against Japanese and Chinese must be. Mr. McPhillips, who has filled the position now brought into dispute by Mr. Bowser, said the bill was not worth the paper it is written upon. The Attorney-General is not a fool, whatever conclusions may be founded upon his actions as a public man and a legislator. He knows that his Act is absolutely without value. The public knows from the history of his pet political measure that it was never intended to possess any virtue. Yet because it has met with the fate anticipated he convives with the leader of the Socialist party to give him an opportunity to make a disgraceful attack upon the integrity of the Bench and he publicly threatens the members of the Bench with coercion in case they dare in future to express any opinions which can be construed by him as affecting his political career. In this course Mr. Bowser is aided and abetted by Mr. McBride. It is difficult to select words in which to fittingly characterize the conduct of such men. They are simply political incendiaries of the most mischievous type. They never anticipated that the Bowser Act would come before the courts, and now that the judges characterize their measure in appropriate terms, they hint at reprisals. The fact is the Bowser Act was never intended to face the ordeal of the courts. It was brought in as a sop to the "workmen" and as a cloak upon the real designs of the government with respect to the rights of workmen. The government had the power to "do something" for the workmen without bringing in legislation ultra vires of the province. But it would not do that because in doing so it would have incurred the censure of the corporations which dictate its policy. It hoped to keep up the farce indefinitely by carrying on a mock conflict with the Dominion government. But the Dominion government decided to put an end to the burlesque by letting the courts deal with the Bowser Act. The courts have dealt with it and expressed a candid opinion upon it. The effect upon the minds of Messrs. McBride, Bowser and Hawthornthwaite, congenial political associates, has not been soothing. They are perturbed by the exposure, and they turn upon and try to intimidate the courts. The Attorney-General as "leader of the Bar," says it may be necessary to show that the Legislature is the highest court in the province and to do other things to prove his ascendancy. But there is little probability of the judges of our courts becoming palsied with fright because of the stage thunderings of Mr. Bowser.

PACIFIC COAST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
It must be a matter of extreme satisfaction to all residents of the Pacific Coast to realize that local financial institutions are growing in strength and rapidly extending the scope of their operations. We have before us the annual report of the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company. The statement was read by Mr. R. H. Duke, the general manager of the company, at the annual meeting of the shareholders, held a few days ago. The business of the institution has been so successful that the directors were enabled to declare the usual annual dividend of 8 per cent. upon the par value of the stock and to carry forward, besides completing the reserve under Dominion requirements, a surplus of \$48,431.53. The report points out, also, that the security to policy holders now amounts to \$238,465.88, a sum larger in proportion to the risks carried than the average. According to the statement read by Mr. Duke, there has been an increase during the year of 24 per cent. in the premium income and during the same time the paid up capital has been increased from \$81,360 to \$111,416 and the subscribed capital from \$115,500 to \$150,000.

We note that the directors of the company have taken another significant step. They have applied for a Dominion charter in order that the scope of the company's operations may be further enlarged. The application is before the Dominion Parliament, and there is no question that it will be granted. The securing of this charter will necessitate the deposit with the Dominion government of the sum of \$50,000 in the form of approved securities.

When this is done there would appear to be good reason to expect this vigorous and substantial institution to make even greater strides in the future than its very excellent history shows for the past.

Mr. Bowser says he will appeal against the judgment of the provincial courts. He will carry his act to the foot of the throne, which means before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The Attorney-General has already read the opinions of a number of eminent jurists of repute upon the validity of his act. He is so deeply disturbed in mind that, forgetting his official position and what is due to it, he assails the judges publicly and charges them with partisanship. But he is going to the Privy Council, the highest court within the Empire, with his act. We warn him he may hear something there which may make his ears tingle again. The Lords of the Judicial Committee are generally frank and candid in their expressions. Perhaps when Mr. Bowser hears them he may join his comrade the leader of the Socialists in a direct attack on the throne.

The crazy legislation of the British Columbia legislature is creating alarm throughout Canada. The Monetary Times, a purely financial paper, says: "The powers that be in our Pacific Coast Province will act foolishly if they set up an obstinate opposition to the Ottawa authorities. These words have no political significance. The same would apply whether a Liberal or Conservative government were in power. British Columbia sees perhaps only one phase of the situation. With that phase we are in full sympathy. Ottawa must take a broader view of the question. The Dominion government must be in constant and delicate touch with the authorities in London. Unless internal disruption is to take place Victoria and Ottawa must work together in unraveling an international tangle the like of which has not been encountered in recent years."

As a result of the action of the Dominion government in temporarily dropping the Australian mail subsidy from the estimates it is announced by an Australian correspondent that "The Union Steamship Company, which is one of the partners in the Canadian-Australian Line, now proposes to put on two good steamers, starting in March next. But even they are not large enough for the trade."

Cars for women only will probably be run on lines controlled by the London County Council at rush hours. During the morning there are always wild struggles to board the cars at many suburban terminals, and in order that women and girls may be able to avoid this fight for places the innovation is proposed.

WEST COAST SHIPPING REPORT

(By Dominion Wireless).

Tatoosh, Feb. 25, 9 a. m. Light rain; thick; wind south, 25 miles; barometer, 29.53; temperature, 48.
Pachena, Feb. 25, 9 a. m. Raining; wind southwest.
Tatoosh, Feb. 25, 11:30 a. m. Cloudy; wind southwest, 45 miles; barometer, 29.62; temperature, 44. Steamer Navarick passed in 10 a. m. Three-masted barque, outward bound, passed.
Pachena, Feb. 25, 11:30 a. m. Cloudy; clearing; wind west. Three-masted ship, sailing, passed in at 10:30 a. m.
Carmanah, Feb. 25, 9 a. m. Strong southwest wind; rain; sea rough; barometer, 29.55.
Cape Beale, Feb. 25, 9 a. m. Westerly wind; rain; sea moderate.
Carmanah, Feb. 25, 1 p. m. Strong south wind; heavy rain; squalls; rough sea; barometer, 29.50. Loaded ship in, and a barque sighted.
Cape Beale, Feb. 25, 1 p. m. Strong southwest wind; squally; heavy sea.

MARINE NOTES.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer Camosun is expected down to-night from Prince Rupert. It is not definitely known if she will be time, as the weekly schedule is in the nature of an experiment. On the arrival of the new steamer Cariboo the company will operate a weekly schedule and be able to complete the trip more leisurely.

The Avonang is due to leave the outer wharf for the Antipodes and way ports, Honolulu and Suva on Friday afternoon.

The steamer Tees is due from the West Coast to-morrow.

P. E. I. LEGISLATURE.

(Special to The Times.)

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Feb. 25.—The Legislature was opened with a speech from the throne, which contained references to the death of Premier Peters, the export of seed grain, the bountiful crops, the absence of financial stringency in the province, the completion of the addition to the Prince of Wales college at Charlottetown, the re-adjustment of provincial subsidies and the negotiations between the two governments for the establishment of a Dominion experimental farm which are under way. The claims of the province against the Dominion will be energetically pressed, included in the promised legislation are bills to consolidate the election laws and to amend the public health act.

ATTORNEY GENERAL SMARTS UNDER CRITICISM

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Hawthornthwaite said he would withdraw only if Mr. Macdonald did so first. He would refuse to do so if Mr. Macdonald did not withdraw the language used by him. Premier McBride suggested that the matter should be dropped. The speaker stood by his ruling however. He alluded to the procedure in the case. Mr. Macdonald had used an expression which provoked from Mr. Hawthornthwaite the expression that it was "deliberately untrue." Exception had been taken to this language and he (the speaker) decided it was unfair. He had demanded the withdrawal of the language and the speaker again demanded withdrawal of the language by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. Mr. Hawthornthwaite again refused flatly to act as requested.

A. E. McPhillips raised the point that the leader of the opposition had made use of a very strong expression which violated Rule 15. The speaker, however, stood by his ruling. Mr. Hawthornthwaite said that the speaker had been very ready to use Rule 15 in protecting certain persons, but did not see it apply to him. The speaker said that the member for Nanaimo was using language which was very discourteous. He must sustain the dignity of the position he filled. Finally Mr. Hawthornthwaite desisted from his course of criticizing the speaker's action after being repeatedly rebuked by the speaker.

As the member for Nanaimo refused to retract the words used, Mr. Macdonald proceeded to show that there was a concerted action on the part of the attorney-general and Mr. Hawthornthwaite. Mr. Hawthornthwaite, interrupting and said that only the member to his left knew of the course he was taking. "I shall take no statement from the member for Nanaimo until he withdraws the language he used," returned Mr. Macdonald.

Continuing, the leader of the opposition said the attorney-general had read a memorandum prepared by him in which this very proceeding which Mr. Hawthornthwaite was taking was referred to. There was surely the most unmistakable evidence of collusion in the matter and that the farce was perpetrated before the members of the House.

Mr. Macdonald said there was no reflection on the members of the House in this judgment of Mr. Justice Clement. There was a reflection perhaps upon the attorney-general, not as a member of the House, but as the first law officer of the province in trying to enforce the law against these men. There was no reflection upon the members of the House, but upon the law officer of the province by Mr. Justice Clement. "And I agree with him," added Mr. Macdonald.

Mr. Macdonald then proceeded to go into the merits of the case. The speaker called attention to the fact that this question was before the courts.

Mr. Macdonald believed this was not the case. There was no appeal pending. The attorney-general said he was going to appeal to the Privy Council. Mr. Macdonald said if that was the case there was no right for this being raised, as it had. There was no criticism of the members of the House. There was a criticism of the attorney-general, not as a member of the House, but as the first law officer of the province. There was no criticism in the judgment of the power of the legislature to pass this legislation. The Conservative party had all along raised the point that the courts should decide the question of the constitutionality of the legislation rather than by means of disavowance. The court criticized the action of the attorney-general in proceeding against persons who were not within the meaning of the act.

The reflection cast by members against the court should be withdrawn if the honor of the court was to be sustained.

Premier McBride said he would treat the question in an unbiased manner. It was a question whether a judge should call in question the motives of the members of the legislature. The premier thought it most unfortunate that a judge should have so far forgotten himself as to use the language used by Mr. Justice Clement. If members of the judiciary were to be at liberty to criticize the actions of the legislature, where was this matter to end?

The sooner the legislature understood the courts and the courts understood the legislature, the better. He was sorry the attorney-general was charged by the leader of the opposition with being a party to a concerted scheme. The attorney-general had informed him (the premier) that he intended to deal with this question. The attorney-general also informed him the member for Nanaimo was about to raise this as a question of privilege. Both were within their rights in doing what they did.

Mr. John Oliver could not see that this language of Mr. Justice Clement was open to the construction placed upon it by the members of the government. The statements of the judge were borne out by the facts. Knowing as the attorney-general did that the act passed by the province was repugnant to the British North America Act, the general was only to blame for the prosecutions he undertook. The words of the judge were a condemnation of the actions of the attorney-general, and not of the members of the legislature.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted to know why Mr. Oliver voted for the bill then.

Mr. Oliver said that the act went far beyond this. It affected other people than the Japanese.

Mr. Oliver, continuing, said that the premier admitted that there had been a concerted scheme between the attorney-general and the member for Nanaimo.

accept the word of a member of the House, and he therefore accepted the word of the premier and the attorney-general on the matter.

The House then adjourned.

WILL KEEP WATCH ON BOUNDARY LINE

Dominion Government to Establish Many Immigration Officials.

(Special to The Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—The Dominion Government is devising means of inspecting immigration, especially from points along the boundary lines between British Columbia and the state of Washington, as well as from the Orient. Heretofore arrivals at Vancouver have been watched closely enough, but scores of foreigners, objectionable in the eyes of the government, come from the United States and Alaskan points. Now, however, officers are to be stationed all along the boundary line at the points of entry.

Fifteen Italians came to Vancouver ten days ago and were deported to Bellingham.

NEW GROCERY FIRM.

Jallard Bros. Buy P. P. Watson's Business on Yates Street.

The grocery store conducted until recently by P. P. Watson was yesterday purchased by Jallard Bros., late of Sandon, B. C. The new proprietors are well known in the grocery circles having been in business in the Kootenay town for 12 years prior to coming to Victoria a few weeks ago. When seen this morning Mr. T. Jallard, who will manage the store, leaving Mr. R. Jallard to solicit orders, stated that in his opinion Victoria was a city with business prospects equal to any on the coast and considered his venture a very good one. Stock was taken last evening in company with P. P. Watson, the recent occupier, and inside of the next few days Messrs. Jallard will have some announcements of public interest to make.

YORK LOAN DECISION.

Toronto, Feb. 25.—The official referee decided that the fifty thousand people in Canada outside of Ontario interested in the York County Savings and Loan company will be able to recover from the concern's assets only that percentage of their investments which the general body of Ontario shareholders will receive.

Priority of claim for shareholders in Nova Scotia was not allowed, but the decision will probably be appealed. The ground taken by Nova Scotia shareholders was that the company had no legal right to solicit subscriptions outside of Ontario.

JAPS MAY PERISH.

U. S. Revenue Cutters Are Way to Rescue Glacier Survivors—Are Delayed.

(Special to The Times.)

San Francisco, Feb. 25.—The revenue cutters sent to rescue the wrecked Japs on Melaspinia Glacier near Yakutat, have been forced to put in to Nesh Bay. A sixty-mile gale is blowing on the northern coast. It is believed the Japs will perish before help can reach them.

Ultra Smart Spring Footwear

THE SHOWING OF SMART FOOTWEAR FOR SPRING is a very comprehensive one. Nothing within the limits of good taste has been omitted from this superb collection. You will find in the shoes we keep, leather of better qualities, styles more distinctive, and better finished. Years of thought have been given in obtaining shoes which would always give satisfaction, and when purchasing here you are assured of this fact, while prices will be found the lowest consistent with quality.

See To-morrow's Issue for Important Friday Bargain News.

New Artistic Wallpapers

WE HAVE JUST UNPACKED a very large shipment of artistic Wallpapers. This season we have prepared for the Spring rush with a larger and more comprehensive stock than ever before. Wallpapers which will harmonize with any decorative scheme you may have in mind is to be found in this assortment. For the decoration of the den, the library, the dining room, the hall or parlor, the nursery or the sleeping room, no more satisfactory wallpaper than the lines we are showing can be found. In this stock you will find many exclusive designs, full of novel effects and yet free from any taint of eccentricity. In this range you will find floral effect, striped effect, tapestry effect and in grain, all moderately priced in their respective grades.

A Splendid Showing of New Styles in Men's Head Dress

OUR SHOWING OF MEN'S HATS is an extremely large one and includes the products of the world's best makers. There are stiff hats of all descriptions, also a splendid range of soft crush styles in all the latest blocks and at all prices.

DAVID SPENCER, LTD.

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LIMITED LIABILITY.

Dealers in Lumber, Sash, Doors and all kinds of Building Material. Mill, Office and Yards, North Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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Telephone 564.

Snaps in Furniture!

Full Sized Iron Beds, from	\$ 3.50
Dressers and Stands	\$13.50
Printed Toilet Sets,	\$ 2.25
Wool Top Mattresses,	\$ 2.90
Supported Springs,	\$ 3.20
Unsupported Springs,	\$ 2.80
Extension Tables,	\$ 5.40
Chairs to Match,	.85
Handsomely Carved Sideboards, from	\$14.75
Couches in Velour, from	\$ 5.90
Morris Chairs, from	\$ 5.75

Last Week's Prices on Linoleum Continue Until the End of the Month.

The Capital Furniture Co., Ltd.

Cor. Fort and Douglas Sts.

BALMORAL BLOCK

VICTORIA B. C.

TELEPHONE 633

What Other People Think

THAT MYSTERIOUS MINING SHAFT.

To the Editor.—There appears to be considerable interest taken by some of our citizens in an old mining shaft on the east coast of Queen Charlotte Island, between Skidegate Inlet and Qum-She-Wah harbor. Some person writing a description of it a short time ago, stated from its appearance it must be pre-historic, for large trees have grown up over the old dump, which doubtless from their size

must have taken many years to grow. Now, Mr. Editor, I shall endeavor to enlighten those persons who are desirous of knowing the history of that mysterious shaft. In 1862 a miner from Australia arrived in Victoria with the intention of going to Cariboo, but as there was some excitement about copper on Queen Charlotte Island at that time decided to try his luck in copper up there. On his arrival at Skidegate he prospected down the coast, and found the copper cropping on which he put down the mysterious shaft. He and his men worked there to the end of the year, then came down to Victoria to spend the winter, and early in the spring of 1863 he returned to the mine, taking with him two shifts of men in order to sink the shaft as rapidly as possible. In August, 1863, the writer was prospecting on Queen

Charlotte Island and called at the shaft, which at that time was down about 40 feet, and the men were driving down night and day. In conversation with the owner, I stated: "You have not much of a cropping of copper for going to so much expense." He replied: "I expect to strike a large body of copper when I get deeper." But what he found deeper I do not know, but at the end of the year 1863 he covered up the shaft and came down to Victoria, and from there he started back to Australia via San Francisco, and has not been heard of since. In conclusion I may tell you that the Australian miner's name was Waddington, a nephew of Alfred Waddington, a pioneer of British Columbia, well known to all old timers here.

C. McK. SMITH.



MALT and HYPOPHOSPHITES
Combined with the active principles of
COD LIVER OIL.
This preparation has none of the objectionable features of Cod Liver Oil, as the taste is completely masked. We have great confidence in recommending this to the most delicate or to anyone needing a tonic.

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Gov't. St., Near Yates St.
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HERE'S A HINT
CASH IS KING
LOT 60x120
NORTH SIDE OF RICHARDSON STREET.
GOOD VIEW.
ONLY \$1,260.
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY.

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THE SYSTEM BUILDING TONIC
BEEF, IRON AND WINE
\$1.00 a Bottle
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Old No. 27 Johnson St., New No. 44
Phone 304.

Not to know G. H. Mumm & Co.'s Champagne argues your self unknown. The man who orders Mumm's Extra Dry or Selected Brut proclaims at once his good standing in society—the society which, being the best, demands the best. In some (so-called) champagnes, the vintage is only on the label, and the undiscerning drink these inferior brands because they have been accustomed to them. Mumm's label is known on all the four continents as a passport of healthful reliability. On account of its unrivalled quality and exceeding purity, Mumm's Champagne is used at all the exclusive clubs, high-class banquets and functions the world over. Perhaps its endorsement is still stronger in the fact that Royal Warrants are granted to G. H. Mumm & Co. by

His Majesty King Edward VII.
His Majesty the German Emperor.
His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.
His Majesty the King of Italy.
His Majesty the King of Sweden.
His Majesty the King of Denmark.
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His Majesty the King of Spain.

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We've another big shipment of the highest class perfumes to hand, among them the genuine

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The odor of nothing but Violet flowers; above all, it is lasting. Buy as much or as little as you like. Per ounce \$2.00
We remind three other genuine Violet Perfumes which are much lower priced:

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A GOOD, MODERN SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE
IN JAMES BAY DISTRICT.
Close to Car Line and Beach.
We Can Sell it on Very Easy Terms.
For only \$2,300
ACT QUICK,
IT'S AN AI BUY.

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If you Phone us your order we guarantee satisfaction.
Price and quality and prompt delivery may be relied on. Phone 21

Local News

The most complete assortment of spring shapes, flowers and bonnets at the Elite.

Removal Sale of Stores, Ranges, etc. A. J. Clyde, 42 Johnson Street.

Sewing machines, needles and repairs. Walter Bros., 59 Fort St.

Rev. Jennie French, spiritual mistress, A. O. U. W. hall No. 3. Spirit messages given after each lecture.

If you do not rest well, it rests with you to have your pillows and mattress renovated at the Sanitary Feather Works. Phone 392 and they will do the rest.

English Sheeting—The kind that wears well; two yards wide, in both plain and twilled kinds; extra heavy quality. Special price, 35c. yard.—Robinson's Cash Store, 86 Yates street.

A tea is being given at the Home for the Aged and Infirm this afternoon.

The Liberals of Saanich will meet at the Royal Oak school on the first Wednesday in March.

Duck shooting closes on Sunday next, March 1st. The birds are said to be very plentiful at Prospect Lake just now.

J. K. Rebbeck, consulting engineer of this city, has gone over to Vancouver for a short visit.

The bank clearings for the past week are quite up to the usual figure. \$1,149,253 is the amount officially reported.

On Tuesday evening an organ recital will be given in St. John's church by Mr. G. Jennings Burnett, assisted by the church choir and local talent.

To-night the South African campaigners will meet at the Y. M. C. A. for the purpose of forming a South African Campaigners' Association. All men who have served in the Boer war are asked to be present.

The Y. M. C. A. will to-morrow night hold a new members' banquet at which all the new men who came in during the late campaign will be guests, as well as the winning side and all men who were instrumental in securing any new members.

The Women's Auxiliary of the Jubilee hospital will meet every Friday afternoon through Lent for sewing. The treasurer acknowledges the donation of \$14 from J. W. Bolden, and \$50 from Mrs. James Dunsmuir, for the children's ward.

Two of the Hungarian partridges recently imported by A. E. Todd and which died after their arrival, have been stuffed and may be seen in the window of Pichon & Lafestey, the gunsmiths on Johnson street.

The yacht club will hold a special meeting to-morrow evening to receive the detailed report of the building committee for the new yacht club house. F. L. Neale's office on Fort street will be the meeting place at 8 p. m.

The W. C. T. U. will hold their annual memorial day of the late Francis Willard at the home of Mrs. (Capt.) Grant, Point Ellice, Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock. A collection will be taken in aid of the World's Missionary Fund. All W. C. T. U. workers are invited.

Rev. E. Tremayne Dunstan will deliver his entertaining lecture "The Old Folks at Home" to-night in the hall of the First Congregational church, Pandora avenue. A Cornish man by birth, richly endowed with dramatic power, Rev. Mr. Dunstan is eminently fitted to depict West country customs and ideas. There will be musical accompaniment and certain passages of the lecture, and several Glee's will also serve to give variety and enjoyment to the entertainment.

The Eagles' masquerade ball comes off to-morrow night and members of Victoria Aerie No. 12 should note that to-night there will be a meeting at which all members ought to be present, if possible. The committee wish it to be known that the floor space having been enlarged, there will be ample accommodation in the Assembly hall for all ticket-holders. A floor committee has been appointed to facilitate matters and prevent crowding. There is a brisk demand for tickets so that those who have not secured theirs should do so without delay, the number of tickets being limited.

Different Values on These From the Ordinary Goods

Old English Boiled Candies (Terry of York) bot's. 20c and 35c
Old English Lyle Syrup, in tins, 20c and 40c
Old English Lazenby Chef Sauce, per bottle..... 25c

Carne's Up-to-date Grocery

Next to C. P. R. Office, Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

SPRING ARRIVALS

We are opening a grand shipment of **SPRING SUITS**, which sell from \$18 to \$35
MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS will sell from \$12 to \$30
See the **Latest English and American Styles** displayed in windows.

FINCH & FINCH

THE EXCLUSIVE STYLE STORE
HATTERS.
1107 GOVERNMENT STREET.

ALL IN READINESS FOR MASQUERADE BALL

Eagles' Entertainment To-morrow Promises to Be Enjoyable Affair.

Yesterday afternoon the committee on the Eagles' grand masquerade ball met and completed the last details in connection with the dance at the Assembly hall to-morrow night, which promises to be a very large and enjoyable affair.

The dance programme was drawn up and those who enjoy the light fantastic, will have to go far to find a better one, especially with the music, under the leadership of Prof. S. A. Bantley.

The details of the supper committee were also completed. It was decided to serve a buffet supper, and as it is in the hands of a past master in the art, J. M. Hughes, nothing will be left to be desired. The prizes are still on view in the Ogilvie Hardware Company's window and are attracting much attention. On Friday morning they will be taken out, and the fortunate winners will be given orders for the big meeting to-night in Eagles' hall, when all tickets issued must be in.

SKATING RINK WILL NOT CLOSE

Roller Amusements to Continue Until May 2nd—Three Mile Race.

A wrong impression seems to have gone abroad in connection with the roller skating rink. The management of this institution wishes to make it clear that the skating season will not close on the evening before the masquerade ball, but will continue open until May 2nd. There will be skating on Friday night next after the ball. Ladies are particularly invited to be the guests of the management every Friday night, no admission being charged for them on those nights.

Manager McNamahan has purchased a fine medal to be given to the winner of the three-mile championship race to take place at the rink next Monday night at 9 o'clock. The name of the winner will be engraved on the back and will therefore make a handsome souvenir.

NEW STEAMERS

Lennox to Arrive Here March 25th—The Other Fleet.

The sailing dates of the two chartered steamers for service on the Pacific to run in connection with the C. P. R. freight and passenger steamer Montague have now been made known. The two steamers named respectively Lennox and Glenora are big modern steel freighters of about 6,000 tons each and will be used on the Victoria-Hong Kong route until new steamers are built to replace the Athenian and Tartar which were sold recently. The Lennox will leave Hong Kong for this port on March 25th and will arrive here about April 18th. The Glenora which is the larger of the two boats will leave the Orient on May 20th arriving at this port on June 13th. The Lennox will leave Victoria outward bound on May 5th.

Provision has been made for 275 guests at the Canadian Club luncheon to-morrow in the Empress hotel at 1 o'clock. Should necessity arise additional accommodation will be made for another 25 so that everyone will be able to find a place. The lunch will be held in the billiard room and guests should enter at the basement entrance at the south end of the building. The small room at the left has been arranged for the coats and hats.

The regular meeting of the Canadian Order of Foresters will meet in Sir William Wallace hall, Broad street, on Thursday night at 8 o'clock. All members are requested to attend.

Housekeepers and boarding-housekeepers cannot do better than purchase their supplies of sheetings, blankets, towels, quilts, comforters and table linens here. We import direct from the manufacturers in England, and can offer you special price inducements on quantities.—Robinson's Cash Store, 88 Yates street.

PREPARATIONS FOR UNION CLUB BALL

Over 400 Invitations Issued for Great Social Event of Season.

The president and members of the Union Club of British Columbia have issued invitations to over 400 guests to be present at the club ball to be held in the club house on Friday next at 9 o'clock.

A capacious marquee has been erected regardless of nothing but the comfort and convenience of the guests. It is 120 feet long and 27 feet broad and is draped with a number of flags that are worth thousands of dollars. The floor is in very fine shape with a splendid spring. It is considered the finest floor that Victoria has seen for years and "cannot be surpassed."

The ball committee, knowing that the club building is not designed to accommodate so many guests at supper at one time, has made elaborate arrangements so that there will be no risk of either crush or inconvenience to its guests, and there is no doubt that the guests will see the necessity of conforming with such arrangements as are made to cater to their comfort and convenience.

G. T. P. OFFICIALS HAVE RETURNED TO CITY

Negotiations Are Being Continued With the Government Respecting Disputes.

William Mainwright, second vice-president of the G. T. P., accompanied by Darcy Tate, assistant solicitor of the company, arrived in Victoria yesterday afternoon. They are here in connection with the negotiations which were carried on with the government a few weeks ago.

The railway officials have made a trip to Montreal and conferred with other officials of that company and it is fair to expect they are in a better position to deal finally with the government in connection with the Indian reserve lands at Prince Rupert and other questions under dispute than they were previously.

Conferences are being held with the government again and it is generally expected a solution of the difficulties will be reached.

At the present time Mr. Mainwright has nothing to say except that he has returned to continue the negotiations.

PERSONALS

Mrs. R. H. Pooley will accompany her sister Mrs. A. W. Jones on her trip to the Mediterranean. The party which includes Colonel Priog and Jones and a number of ladies leave to-morrow for Seattle and then by the North Coast Limited to New York, where they will take passage on the White Star liner Republic direct to the Mediterranean ports. From there after touring the fashionable resorts the party will slowly make their way via Paris to England where they will remain during the London season.

Mrs. Godfrey Booth and daughters leave by the S. S. Victoria to-night on route for St. John, N. B., where they will embark on the Empress of Ireland for Liverpool. Remaining a few months in England, they will then go to the continent for educational advantages.

Provincial Constable Colin Campbell, formerly a member of the Victoria police force is at present in the city. He conveyed a patient from Windermere, B. C., to the lunatic asylum, New Westminster, and has taken a run over to look up his old friends in Victoria.

Mr. Justice Clements left this morning on the Princess Victoria for his home in Vancouver, after taking a number of cases in the Full Court.

The engagement is announced of Miss Florence Ellen Martin, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. C. Kent, of this city, to J. F. Dolly Wright, of Fairfield, Notts, England.

Mrs. D. C. Reid, who has been in the hospital suffering with appendicitis expects to return to her home at the end of the week.

W. G. McMorris, business manager of the Nelson News, is in the city for a short visit.

R. S. Day has gone to Nelson on a short business trip.

LEE'S EGG MAKER

No matter what you are feeding and regardless of the number of eggs you are getting at the present time, if Lee's Egg Maker is added to the daily ration—made a portion of it—the increased egg yield resulting therefrom will more than pay the cost of the Egg Maker, cost of extra labor required and 100 per cent. profit on said labor.

SOLD BY

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co. Ltd.
Phones 150-120. BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS.



SECOND CONCERT OF ARION CLUB

Local Male Choir to Give One of Their Popular Musical Events.

The second concert of the 18th season of the Arion Club will be given to-night. The club is in very good form and now has over 30 members.

Among the items on to-night's programme are: The Signal Resounds, march in canon form by Dudley Buck; two cavaller songs, a beautifully harmonised arrangement of Home, Sweet Home and several other old familiar numbers.

The choir will be assisted by Miss Le Grun, who will give two vocal numbers, also by Madame Plecouzki, who arrived in Victoria lately from Germany. She will give two cello solos.

Miss Miles will act as accompanist.

HAPPILY WEDDED

Miss Leiser of This City Now the Bride of S. Oppenheimer.

A very pretty wedding was solemnized yesterday afternoon at the residence of Mr. Simon Leiser the wholesale merchant of this city. The contracting parties were Miss Florence, daughter of Mr. Leiser and Mr. Sol Oppenheimer a well known commission merchant of Vancouver. The nuptial ceremony was conducted by Rabbi Friedman of Vancouver who arrived in the city on Monday evening with the bridegroom from Vancouver. The wedding breakfast was conducted by Rabbi Friedman at Pandora avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Oppenheimer left last night on a tour of the Sound cities, and on their return will take up their residence in Vancouver.

The municipal committee of the legislature met this morning. A number of propositions were put before the committee asking for amendments to the act. These came from many different quarters and in nearly every case were laid over for future consideration, the general impression being that they will not likely come up again.

FREE Graphophone Concert

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Fletcher Bros.
1251 GOVERNMENT ST.
SATURDAY EVENING
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Hear the new March EDISON RECORDS on a 20th Century Graphophone.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

The Voice of Spring

The Novelties of the Season are

BROWNS

The Leading Colors Being

Moose Brown
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And
Leather Shades.

With stripes ranging from hair lines to the bold and almost aggressive stripes.

THEY ARE HERE.

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FINE TAILORING
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FOR

MARCH

Now On Sale at

WAITT'S

Music Store

1004 Govt. St.



THE HUDSON'S BAY CO.

Distributing Agents, Victoria, B. C.

A Good Raincoat

The sky is clear to-day, perhaps, but it may be raining hard to-morrow. Don't you think a well tailored Coat, which looks like a Rain coat, but differs from the ordinary Rain Coat in that it is absolutely waterproof, would be a good thing in your business? Our new 1908 Spring Rain Coats are smart enough for light-weight Overcoats—good for rain or shine.

Oxford greys, olive drabs and ultra-stylish fancy mixtures.
PRICES: \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$22.50, \$25.00 and \$27.00.



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63 GOVT ST VICTORIA, B.C.

Combining Art and Utility

There are two things to be considered in arranging the lighting apparatus of your home. First of all comes utility. To insure good light, properly distributed, you require the advice of experts. This we can supply. Equally important, if you have any regard for the beautiful, is the choosing of artistic fixtures. And here we can be of assistance also.

Our Stock of Electric Fixtures is the Largest in Western Canada

Never more complete than at the present. We are known far and wide as having a unique display of strictly up-to-date goods.

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Houses Built ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

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In the
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On
Saturday, Feb. 29, 1908
At 8 P.M.
TICKETS 25c.

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 ALL STANDARD SIZES
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J. S. FLOYD, Secretary-Treasurer.

TO RENT MODERN BUNGALOW, six rooms, Esquimalt Road.
\$500 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy MODERN BUNGALOW, convenient to Oak Bay Avenue car line.
\$600 CASH Balance easy terms, will buy 6 ROOMED HOUSE and large lot convenient to the Park and Dallas Road.
BRITISH AMERICAN TRUST CO., Ltd
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UNFAIRNESS IN APPROPRIATIONS

LIBERAL RIDINGS ARE CUT OFF SHORT

Strong Objections Raised by Opposition Members in the Legislature.

The proceedings of the legislature yesterday were extremely prolonged. A discussion of the judgments given with Full Court by the joint action of the attorney-general, and J. H. Hawthornthwaite, lengthened the afternoon sitting until about seven o'clock.

In the evening a number of speeches on the budget were delivered, after which the orders of the day were proceeded with.

John Oliver in the afternoon concluded his speech on the estimates. Following him, excellent criticisms of the government's policy were made by Dr. Kerin, H. C. Brewster, J. H. Yorton, Dr. King and Henry Jones from the opposition side.

Contract With Army.
 Parker Williams moved the following resolution:
 That an order of the House be granted for a copy of all telegrams, letters, agreements, or other documents, or communications between the government and the Salvation Army, from January 1st, 1904, up to date.

In support he said that the position taken by the Socialists was that the government had allied itself with a certain class of fanatics. The House should know just what action the government was going to take. It was desirable to know whether the government was up against a hard and fast agreement with the Salvation Army out of which it could not get, or what was the reason. A vote had been passed giving a grant to a home under the Salvation Army in Vancouver. There was no more reason for this than for a vote being made to any hotel in this city.

The resolution was carried.
 Seeking Information.
 John Oliver called attention to answers given the day previous in the House. He wished to have the chief commissioner of lands and works look into the matter which he felt it would be found that answers were incomplete.

New Bill.
 By message from His Honor the Lieut-Governor, a bill to amend the Succession Duty Act was introduced. The bill received its first reading.

Budget Debate.
 The debate on the budget was continued by Mr. Oliver, who, in opening, took occasion to correct various inaccuracies in the Colonist report of his speech.

Mr. Oliver's report appears at length in another column of the Times.
 F. Carter-Cotton.
 F. Carter-Cotton, in reply, said that the amendment of Mr. Oliver showed that he had failed to grasp the import of the progressive policy of the government. He was actually shocked by the member for Delta. He had looked up to Mr. Oliver as a student of the constitution. It was an underlying principle that taxation should only be accompanied by representation. The member for Delta proposed to hand over the personal property taxes to the municipalities. He proposed to give

up the rights to tax personal property. He did not approve of such a course.

"Does not Ontario refuse to collect the personal and real taxes?" asked Mr. Oliver.

Mr. Cotton said he was speaking of British Columbia and not Ontario. The principle was entirely different as he understood it.

Mr. Cotton said that while he did not agree with Mr. Oliver that personal property taxes should be handed over to municipalities, he agreed with him that the question of how municipalities were to meet their increased liabilities was a serious question. He did not believe that the provincial government should give up the forms of taxation it now possessed.

Mr. Oliver wanted to know if there was any other province in the Dominion where personal and real property taxation was collected by the province. A reply that he did not know from Mr. Cotton was followed by an explosion of surprise from Mr. Oliver that Mr. Cotton should not be better informed in constitutional matters.

Mr. Cotton said he had advocated a scheme by which main trunk roads tapping various municipalities should be assisted.

The opposition seemed to feel sore about the year 1904. The present government could congratulate itself upon a solution of the difficulties in the financial affairs at that time. The opposition had advocated a temporary loan. The government had not been able to do that. But the government had borrowed the money without commission, and by a happy coincidence of affairs had been able to pay off the loan.

One of the peculiar features of the late financial situation had shown that a temporary loan would not have been floated at anything like the same satisfactory conditions. The province had repaid the debt, however, and the financial transaction was one which was a subject for congratulation.

Dealing with the timber policy of the government, Mr. Cotton took issue with Mr. Oliver. The government was in a position to increase the royalty which was a fair proposition. There had been criticism by Mr. Oliver of the speculation in timber. It must be remembered that millmen would only pay legitimate prices, which regulated the price of the timber.

There was enough timber now taken up to provide timber for many years. He could not say for what time it would last. The opening of the Panama canal would bring the Pacific coast closer to Europe and might be followed by rapid development.

The government had paid off the million dollar loan, and the extinguishment of other loans, etc., had reduced the capital obligation of the province by about \$1,500,000. The policy of the government commended itself to the business interests of the province. An election would be followed by an increased majority to the government.

Mr. Cotton referred to the wheat prices on the prairies. The price of second class wheat was higher than the price of first class wheat last year. Up to the same time last year over \$6,000,000 more had been received by the farmers of the prairies for their crop. The Dominion government at Ottawa had wisely aided in supplying good seed wheat for the settlers in the Northwest. He did not believe the Dominion government was always wrong. In this they acted wisely.

The provincial government had given all the information possible towards intending settlers. He did not know what else Mr. Oliver wanted. Did he ask the government to assist these settlers?

Mr. Oliver said he complained that the government had no information to give intending settlers. He challenged the speaker to give any other sources of information except what was contained in the two pamphlets he produced. These gave no information to the settlers.

Mr. Cotton admitted there were difficulties in getting such information. He agreed with the member for Delta that

it might be wise to withdraw from sale all agricultural lands, but if that were done there would be an outcry by the opposition. He thought it should be possible, however, to withdraw lands from the market until they were surveyed.

Mr. Oliver said that his proposition along this line would not check settlement for a single day.

Mr. Cotton said that Mr. Oliver condemned land speculations, yet Mr. Oliver knew that the Dominion government had handed over millions of acres of land to land companies at scandalously low prices. He was surprised that Mr. Oliver should have introduced a subject which should be so disagreeable to the Liberal party.

It was but natural, said Mr. Cotton, that the license fees should increase much more rapidly than the royalties on the timber cut.

On the fisheries question the report of Capt. Newcomb was a severe criticism of the Ottawa government's policy. The new cruiser was to be of a far lower speed than that recommended by Capt. Newcomb, so that it would not be of so much importance as was expected. The control of the fisheries, he felt, should be in the hands of the provincial government as being in the best interests of the industry.

The province had great possibilities, but vast amounts of money was needed to develop it. The Dominion government, he felt, should do more in the province in the way of wharves and aids to navigation, such as were provided in the east.

Dr. Kerin, following, referred to the vote in the estimates to hospitals. He found that the government was making a vote of \$16,000 for the hospitals. This was not in proportion to the needs. The appalling death rate from consumption made it a serious matter. It was estimated that two out of every seven deaths between the ages of 15 and 35 was due to consumption. He believed the time would come when the disease might be wiped out altogether. Statistics from various nations showed that the proportion of deaths from the disease were decreasing where precautions were taken. If the same precautions were taken 40,000 lives would be saved in this country. If such a number of lives were saved it would warrant a vast expenditure. Patients were being turned away every day from the tranquille sanatorium because there was not accommodation for them. The proportion of deaths from the disease among the working classes was very large. In view of that and the fact that many of these were unable to pay for treatment, it was desirable to have accommodation in the sanatorium for them. The \$16,000 was merely a pittance. He hoped to see it increased.

The vote of \$25,000 to Skeena, Dr. Kerin contended, was not sufficient. The conditions in that district should be understood to comprehend the needs of the district. The Skeena had the same wealth in minerals of different kinds in agricultural lands and various other resources as the rest of the province. Skeena was the province on a smaller scale. Development was rapidly taking place in that district. It was a district of activity in all parts. It was now requiring the most careful attention from the government in the matter of roads, trails, etc. There was urgent need for roads and trails. It was not fair to make the public works according to the revenue derived. It was necessary to expend sums at this development stage. The district Skeena contributed nearly one-third of the sum derived from the sale of lands if the Point Grey lands were excepted. In land revenues about one-sixth was from Skeena, while in survey fees about one-third was derived from that district. Roads were necessary at once. Dr. Kerin referred to the inability of intending settlers to get information as to available lands. Steps should be taken whereby these people should be able to get all the information necessary. He believed in "pouring in" white population and keeping out the Asiatics. The province should do all it could to fill the valleys of the country with white settlers. The time was coming when the whites would come into conflict with the Orientals. It was the duty of the province to let out land only to actual settlers as far as that was possible and deter speculation in agricultural lands. It would be wise, he thought, to increase the wild land tax so as to make it unprofitable not to improve the land of the province. It was in order now, he thought, to increase the wild land tax. This would work a hardship in some cases but it would in most cases be a public advantage.

In connection with the pulp concessions Dr. Kerin referred to a contempt which had been made to encourage the pulp industry some years ago. An area of 79,000 acres had been selected by the Bella Copia Company. Included in this was some of the best timber lands in the north. About one-half of these lands were timber lands. The company had done nothing beyond surveying the lands. The government should insist upon the company carrying out its obligations or paying at the same rate as other timber operators paid. Another company which had taken a similar course was the Oriental Pulp Company, but it had built a mill.

Debate Adjourned.
 H. C. Brewster moved the adjournment of the debate, which was carried.

Judgments Reviewed.
 The question of the judgments in the full court on the Immigration Act was brought under review and a lively time ensued until the House adjourned at 7 o'clock until 5.30.

Evening Session.
 H. C. Brewster upon resuming the debate on the budget at the evening sitting said that there were some matters that the government should give attention to before passing supply. He wished the government would go into the question of settling sections of his constituency. He had had applications made to him by English settlers who sought lands at Quatsino. He had been asked to urge upon the government the advisability of settling about 20 families there. When applications were made for land it was found that parts of the area had been reserved and the remainder was held either as timber lands or under pulp leases. He hoped

the government would give attention to this matter.

He also wished the government to give attention to the section of the head of the Alberni Canal. This was to become a railway terminal and was fast being developed. Recent information received by him induced him to believe that the development there would be far greater than the fondest hopes had expected. He hoped the government take action in providing for a future water supply. The government should see that no private corporation should get in there and secure a monopoly of water rights, but that the water supply should be set apart for the public benefit.

Mr. Brewster then went into the question of appropriations for Alberni. Alberni got \$6,000 last year of an appropriation, while Comox adjoining it and a smaller constituency, got \$16,200. He had found that Alberni had 345 miles of roads. Comox had only 286 miles, yet the supplementary roads that \$3,000 more was spent in Alberni but \$4,500 additional was spent in Comox.

This year Alberni got \$10,460, while Comox was given \$17,000. The rapid development of Alberni district called for a much larger appropriation. The extra work put upon the Alberni road in consequence of the building of the E. & N. extension had been put in a shocking condition. Only \$1,700 was voted for it. At least \$5,000 was needed to put it in shape. The Dominion government was to improve the mail service which would call for an automobile service. If the road were not put in shape this would be impossible. On Texada Island the roads were really not worthy of that name. Claycoquet required a trail to allow access to the whole of southern Kootenay. It would give a means of communication independent of the railway company. Large parts of the road were already available having been put through at the time of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. He hoped this summer the road would be surveyed and next year it might be provided for.

He thought that the Japanese question could be safely entrusted to the Canadian government to solve without referring it to an Imperial commission. After a long wait the government's policy had been made known. South-east Kootenay had long been waiting for the Kootenay Central being built. This line should be built. The government, it was felt, should have taken advantage of an opportunity which it had to insist upon the construction of that railway.

Dr. King referred to the anti-tuberculosis grant. He felt the government should have dealt rather more liberally with the sanatorium. The timber policy of the government came in for criticism. The government should devise legislation which would result in a good stable timber law which would not be subject to change from year to year.

Harry Jones.
 H. Jones was greeted with applause as he rose to speak. He said that the exodus from Cariboo had led to the belief that all the gold had been taken out of the creeks of that district. But last year there had been more gold taken out than in any previous year for a long time. The appropriations for the roads in Cariboo represented about 50 cents a mile for the roads. (Laughter.) There were, of course, two road superintendents who would have to be paid for. Mr. Jones told of the conditions of one road where he had to lie in the bottom of a sleigh to get through under the bushes. A friend of his had to put his head in a bucket to get through. (Laughter.)

The government was losing revenue by not giving attention to the roads. The mine owners did not feel like paying for the building of the roads and this was a reproach on the gold mined. He suggested that it would be a good thing to change places in so far as Cariboo and Okanagan were concerned. He advocated changes in the mining laws respecting the mineral claims in Cariboo.

The amendment of John Oliver was lost. The Socialists voting with the Liberals in favor of it. It was as follows:
 That the words of the resolution, after the first word "That," be struck out, and the following words substituted therefor:
 "This House regrets that the government has not taken effective measures to secure the settlement of our agricultural lands, so as to stop the large drain upon our resources caused by the importation of over four million dollars' worth of agricultural produce annually, and that the government has, on the contrary, allowed large areas of our agricultural lands to pass into the hands of speculators, who hold the same for increased prices, and thus prevent the production within the province of the food stuffs now imported."

Stuart Henderson moved the adjournment of the debate on the main question that the speaker leave the chair to go into committee of supply.

Public Health Report.
 The annual report of the provincial board of health was presented by Hon. Dr. Young.

Stuart Henderson moved, upon the consideration of the report on the bill introduced "An act to establish and incorporate a university for the province of British Columbia," to strike out section 10, and insert in lieu thereof:
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 In support of this Mr. Henderson argued that as the bill stood at present such men as Dr. Frank Hall, the member for Nelson, Dr. Rimmiller, perhaps the best known chemist in the province; Dr. W. J. Sutton, one of the best mineralogists in this province, would be shut out from the first convocation. The government had taken the steps ever, by allowing that as should be named by the government.

He could not accept the amendment.

the province than they had been for a long time.
 There would be more patriotism in voting the money spent on flying flags over the school houses in the province in supplying food for the children of those who were out of work in the province.
 Mr. McInnis favored old age pensions. He also took exception to the remarks made against land grafters. Why should they be discriminated against any more than other grafters.
 Dr. King.
 Dr. King contended that the government had been most unfair in the appropriations. The Premier had at a public meeting in Cranbrook intimated that unless a representative favorable to his side of the House was sent to the House, Cranbrook need not expect very much in the way of appropriations.

The Premier said he did not make such a statement.
 Dr. King said he was not present at the meeting but it was certain that Cranbrook was not being treated fairly by the government. The government was in fact using their position to strengthen themselves in the country.

Various ministers had visited Cranbrook constituency and the needs of the district had been brought to their attention. A bridge at St. Marys was needed. The St. Marys Valley road was also needed badly. Last year there had been a sum spent which was practically wasted. He was still in hope that the government would devote some money to the needed public works there. A trunk road through to Fernie and Ymir was needed. He hoped to have the aid of the members representing these constituencies. It would be a great convenience to the whole of southern Kootenay. It would give a means of communication independent of the railway company. Large parts of the road were already available having been put through at the time of the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway. He hoped this summer the road would be surveyed and next year it might be provided for.

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and, nutritious bread is one great essential, and you may search the world over and not find any that will surpass Golden West bread. Upon this bread the foundation of a happy, healthful life can be built. The health and happiness of your family will improve, if you become a customer.

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 You WANT Bread that makes Tasty Eating;
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Milled only from the very choicest Manitoba Hard Wheat in the finest equipped mills in the world.

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 (Upstairs.)

Open from 10 a. m. till 9:30 p. m.

A convenient place for all friends of the Liberal Party to gather.
 Copies of the daily papers and the Hansard and all parliamentary reading kept on file.

If you have not had your name put on the Voters' List call up and do so before it is too late.

On Berth at Liverpool for B. C. Ports

The British Barque

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 Victoria Vancouver

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensee for a transfer to Stanley Adutt and John Hague Bosworth of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Pandora and Blanchard streets in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wick House Hotel."
 Dated this 26th day of January, 1908.
 HECTOR QUAGLIOTTI.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners we intend to apply for a transfer of our retail liquor license for the Bodega Saloon, situate on the southeast corner of View and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wick House Hotel," to Charles B. McDowell.
 Dated the 12th day of December, 1907.
 THOMAS A. McDOWELL.
 CHARLES McDOWELL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensee for a transfer of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wick House Hotel," to George Roberts.
 Dated this 9th day of November, 1907.
 A. R. McDONALD.
 GEORGE ROBERTS.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners at their next sitting as a Licensee for a transfer to Henry Edward Verdera-Richards of my license for the sale of wines and liquors by retail upon the premises situate on the corner of Pandora and Douglas streets, in the City of Victoria, and known as the "Wick House Hotel."
 Dated this 10th day of February, 1908.
 SAMUEL McNEIL.

If in Poor Health, Read This!

You can't keep up forever. Sooner or later Nature will rebel against the strain that is imposed on your overworked system. So far, will power and nerve may have held you over, but the end is probably near at hand. To-day the common complaint with weak men and women is lack of kidney vitality. Here you have the result of your ill-health.

Waiter it is wise to use a time-tested remedy like Dr. Hamilton's Pills. They are the cause that "ailing" feeling in one night. Next morning you feel like new—bright, fresh and happy. Appetite improves, dull, sallow color grows ruddy and clear, proving that great good is being done by this scientific medicine. Because sure to cure, you should get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day; 25c. per box at all dealers.

News From Four Corners of B. C.

Interesting Happenings Gleaned From All Sources in the Province

Re-Equip Your Toilet Table

NOW IS THE TIME to purchase those delightful little accessories that refined women love to gather about them. Just now these articles may be secured at a minimum of cost, for this week we are offering

25 per cent. discount on handsome Cut Glass and Sterling Silver Perfume and Smelling Salt Bottles and Atomizers.

The latter are genuine Cut Glass or pretty fancy colored glass; all very charming and desirable at these exceptionally low prices.

Please to have you see them whether you desire to have one or not.

Challoner & Mitchell

Gold and Silversmiths

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA.

THE NEW GRAND

Week 24th February, 1908.

MAY REDELLE and HER VILLAGES CUT-UPS

Singing and Dancing Act.

RICHY CRAIG

Comedian, "Me and My Partner."

KAUFMAN BROS.

Blackface Singers and Dancers.

HARRY S. HOBSON and SHELDON

Comedy Sketch, "Meet Me in Syracuse"

HAYDON and DAVIS

"One Good Turn Deserves Another."

ARMSTRONG and LEVERING

Comedy Bicycle Act.

THOS. J. PRICE

"Could You Love A Little Girl Like Me?"

NEW MOVING PICTURES

"The Dog Avenge His Master."

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA

"Snow Queen," Novellette, by Salzer.

PANTAGES THEATRE

JOHNSON STREET.

Week Commencing February 24th, 1908.

OVERTURE.

POLK and MARTELLA

Eccentric Comedy Acrobats.

HARRY DEVEREAUX

Song Illustrators.

MYSTICUS

The Human Chameleon

WALTER SHELLEY

Singer and Dancer.

U. S. SINGING FOUR

In a Spectacular Military Act, Fifteen Minutes Before Sundown.

DONAT BÉDINI

And His Acrobatic Dogs "Jim and Jam."

THE PANTAGESCOPE

In New Motion Pictures.

Arcade Theatre

50 YATES STREET

MOVING PICTURES.

Jack of All Trades

Between Two Fires

Gold Brick

Bad Man.

ILLUSTRATED SONGS

Since Nelly Went Away

Flowers Outside the Cafe.

Continuous Show Daily from 2 to 10:30 p.m.

Programme changes every Monday

Admission 10c to 10c

Children's Saturday Matinee 5c

Fast 3-Mile Race

MONDAY, MARCH 2nd

At 9 p.m.

AT THE RINK

Between BILL HAGER, Skate-

man, and HERB BALD-

WIN, Floor Manager.

Admission 10c.

Skates 25c.

Miss Thain's Orchestra

The Orchestra, under the leadership of

Miss Thain, which furnished the music

for the Charity Ball given at the Em-

press Hotel, is prepared to furnish music

for all occasions. Any number of instru-

ments as desired. Phone: Miss Thain,

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Manicuring, Elec-

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Pompadours, Wigs,

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PEOPLE FLOCKING

TO ALBERNI TOWN

Complaints About Heavy Freight Charges on Steamer Tees.

Alberni, Feb. 24.—Alberni continues to make a vigorous growth. Population, both temporary and permanent, is coming in by every boat, stage and special rig. Another hotel at Alberni would find ample room to justify its existence, while houses to rent are keenly sought after.

The coasting steamer Tees of the C. P. R. service, which arrived on the 20th inst. from Victoria, carried a large party of passengers and a very heavy freight for Alberni. People are complaining of the excessive charges for freight by this service, of which two items alone on the last trip may be given as examples: Bogus, knocked down, Victoria to Alberni, about 140 miles, \$12.60; ton of baled hay, same distance, \$14. These speak for themselves!

Among other sales during the week is recorded the purchase by A. Turnbull, a gentleman recently from the Old Country, of ten acres of the Milltown property, abutting upon the Sonas River above the paper mill. The sale was put through by W. H. Maroon, real estate agent. The price agreed upon was \$500. Mr. Turnbull has just been appointed a notary public, which makes the sixth gentleman holding that office in this locality.

Personal Movements.

Dr. Hilton arrived in town during the week and has located at New Alberni, and will follow the practice of his profession.

H. H. Brown, C. E., has decided to remain in Alberni, and will shortly open an office, prepared to execute any work in his line of business.

A. L. Smith, for some years government agent here, has announced his intention of engaging in the real estate agency business, and will have an office on Margaret street, near to the government buildings. It is reported that Capt. G. A. Huff will also enter the same sphere of action shortly, and will not doubt secure his share of the public confidence.

Harry Miller has leased stables in town and will engage in general trucking and teaming business.

T. Maher will return to Alberni shortly.

William Corkish, a familiar figure about town some six or seven years ago, returned last week, accompanied by his wife, a well-known Kootenay mining expert. He will inspect various mining properties in the neighborhood.

J. Wilson, superintendent of C. P. R. telegraphs, paid one of his periodical visits of inspection last week.

J. Redford returned from Victoria on the Tees and expects to bring a carload of fat cattle over the road from Nanaimo shortly.

W. F. Gibson of Cherry creek, was a passenger by Monday's stage for Victoria.

W. P. R. Prescott, manager of the branch of the Royal Bank of Canada, has leased the residence of A. W. Neill on the creamery road. Mrs. Neill and family will leave shortly for a visit to the Old Country.

Mr. and Mrs. George Smith entertained a party of friends on the evening of the 21st. Cards and dancing filled up a most enjoyable evening.

The first public basketball match played by ladies, took place in Brandt's hall on the 22nd inst. Teams representing the town and country, opposed each other. The town ladies were captained by Miss A. Miles, and the country ladies by Miss K. Nichols. After a very brisk game, keenly contested throughout, victory fell to the country ladies by a score of 4 points to 3. There was a large attendance of spectators, who enthusiastically applauded the fair performers. Miss H. Miles acted as referee.

TO TEST AUTO BY LAW.

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—The Vancouver Auto Club through its counsel, E. M. Woods, will contest the validity of the city by-law governing the speed of automobiles in the supreme court. The test case will arise out of an appeal which has been entered in the case of J. T. McGuire, recently fined \$40 and costs by Acting Police Magistrate Alexander.

Mr. Woods will endeavor to prove that the city by-law is in conflict with the provincial law passed in 1902, and that the provincial statute serves all ends and will provide greater uniformity in regulation.

SUICIDE AT GREENWOOD.

Cuban Woman Took Carbolic Acid—Cause Believed to Have Been Despondency.

Greenwood, Feb. 25.—The coroner's jury has found that Mary Esteade, a Cuban woman, living on Gold street, had taken her own life by poisoning with carbolic acid.

The woman was despondent and took the death dealing draught liberally. Death followed within an hour of her action. Deceased was 26 years of age.

DERRICK FATALITY.

One Killed and Two Probably Fatally Injured Near Abbotsford.

(Special to The Times.)

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—Frank Huntley was killed and James Nelson and a third man probably fatally injured by the overturning of a Great Northern railway construction derrick near Abbotsford this morning.

IN THE CROW'S NEST.

Coal Company to Make Extensive Additions to Plant.

Cranbrook, Feb. 25.—The Crow's Nest Coal Company is about to make some very extensive additions to its plant in the Crow's Nest district, which will include an expenditure of about \$200,000 for a new tipple at Michel.

The International Coal & Coke Company is working steadily and is now rendering out cheques for a two per cent. dividend, payable February 1st.

The Canadian Pacific Railway mines at Homer will be in a position to produce coal by November next. A large tipple and 200 coke ovens are now being constructed. It will cost \$2,000,000 to complete the present plans, but when the work is completed the railway company will be in a position to supply the western division of its road, and its metal mines and smelters with coal and coke.

GRANBY SMELTER

BROKE RECORD

Within Two Days 6,800 Tons of Phoenix Ore Were Treated.

Phoenix, Feb. 25.—Following the new high record smelting made by the Granby Consolidated, made on Wednesday of last week when 3,459 tons were put through the eight blast furnaces of that plant in one day, as already noted, it is learned that the record made by the plant for the next day was but little less, running up to 3,350 tons, and then the plant ran out of ore and the furnaces were banked a couple of hours till two trains on the way arrived.

This is a total of 6,800 tons of Phoenix ore smelted in two days, or 48 hours, and is a record never before attained in the Boundary or in British Columbia. Indeed the ore ran so well that the daily order at the mines of 3,300 tons for the smelter when it is operating eight furnaces has been increased to 2,400 tons, so that in future there shall be no shortage of ore supply at the reduction works. As it is well known, at the company's mines there is no difficulty in getting out 5,000 tons of ore daily, if the order from the smelter calls for that much.

The smelter last week, while it treated but a little over 20,000 tons of ore for the seven days, will probably shatter all records this week, if things continue to run as smoothly as in the recent past.

Plenty of coke is now available and long trains of this commodity, as well as of ore, are constantly on the way to the Granby smelter, and every day about a carload of blister copper is dispatched over either of the railways to the refinery at New Jersey.

FILTHY PREMISES.

Hindu Boarding House in Vancouver Causes Raising of Interesting Point of Law.

Vancouver, Feb. 26.—An interesting point was raised in the police court yesterday by E. M. Woods, counsel for Hanam Singh, charged with an infraction of the health by-law. Hanam Singh is the proprietor of the Maple Leaf boarding house, a Hindu establishment at the foot of Granville street, and the health inspector told the court that the premises were a menace to the health of the community, they being covered with filth.

The summons on which the accused appeared was taken out before William McQueen, J. P., and it was on this ground that the counsel raised an objection. Mr. Woods contends that by the city incorporation act no magistrate or justice of the peace has jurisdiction to hear or to adjudicate or deal with in any way any offences against the city by-laws, excepting at the request of the police magistrate, or in his absence or illness.

"If my client failed to obey that summons you could do nothing with him," declared counsel.

Prosecutor Kennedy opposed this point, and the case was enlarged until Friday.

IN SUMMERLAND.

Municipality Agitating for Erection of M.H. Hospital.

Summerland, Feb. 25.—The desirability of establishing an emergency and general hospital within the municipality is being agitated. The influx of new comers and rapidly increasing population appears to warrant such an enterprise. Transportation of serious cases to Vernon and Kelowna is both expensive and dangerous. The corporation will no doubt support one if not two beds, while Dr. Chas. M. Smith will engage to equip the operating room. The scheme will not conflict with the Naramata Sanatorium, as the latter institution is rather for the wealthy "made" invalids, while the former is necessarily for those of moderate means, who may contract illness or meet with accident.

CITY SUPPLIES DISAPPEAR.

Nelson Council Will Take Evidence on Oath as to Mysterious Occurrence.

Nelson, Feb. 25.—The city council will take evidence on oath as to what has become of a lot of city electrical supplies and machinery that has mysteriously disappeared.

KILLED DEER OUT OF SEASON.

Penticton, Feb. 25.—An Indian named Manuel was caught by Constable Tonia last week with three deer in his possession which he had recently killed. He was brought before the J. P. and fined \$40.

FARMING OUTLOOK

IN REVELSTOKE

Mayor Lindmark Speaks in Highly Optimistic Tone of Possibilities.

Vancouver, Feb. 25.—C. F. Lindmark, Mayor of Revelstoke, was an arrival yesterday by the Pacific express. Mr. Lindmark, who is largely interested in mining and lumbering in the Revelstoke district, reports much activity in both industries. But at the present time, he says, especial interest is being shown in agriculture. It has been proved beyond a doubt that that district possesses large stretches of valley and bench lands of unsurpassed fertility and capacity for the growth of farm products. In fruit, particularly, of every kind from strawberries to apples, the country excels. At the Fruitgrowers' convention, held recently in Revelstoke, experts from all parts of Canada admitted that for flavor and size and form, the production there was perhaps superior to that of any other part of the Dominion.

Hitherto the district from Revelstoke to Arrowhead, and east and west from that point, has chiefly attracted the settlers, who have been pouring in in large numbers, but of late the Big Bend country to the north has been found to be not less fertile and desirable as a fruit-growing and farming country. As a consequence land there is being quickly taken up and placed under cultivation. Mr. Lindmark says that the agricultural future of that part of the interior is assured, and already it has become a central point in the Kootenays for the marketing of fruit. The British Columbia Fruit & Produce Exchange with branches in all the towns as far south as the international boundary, has its headquarters in Revelstoke.

Mining, and particularly hydraulic mining, is giving excellent results in the Big Bend country, and Mr. Lindmark looks forward to an early revival in this industry throughout the province. While extensively interested in lumbering enterprises, he realizes the necessity for forest protection, and says that unless measures to this end are speedily taken by the authorities the industry and the whole province will suffer.

Mr. Lindmark expects to spend several days at the capital before returning.

FIFTY MILE LONG IRRIGATION DITCH

Penticton to Osoyoos Scheme Will Water 300,000 Acres of Land.

(Special Correspondence.)

Grand Forks, Feb. 23.—Word has reached here to-day from Night Hawk, Wash., that the Similkameen Falls Power & Development Company is now supplying light for domestic use to the towns of Night Hawk and Oroville, as well as supplying the working mines around Night Hawk. This company now has a capacity of five hundred thousand horse-power, and is in a position to do an enormous business.

The Palmer Mountain Tunnel Company is putting in a mill at Loomis which will have a capacity of 100 stamps. This mill will treat the ore of the Palmer Mountain Company's properties. The well known Oregon property has just been bonded to an Eastern company for a sum reported to be \$50,000, the original owners being W. T. Shattford and others.

The Southern Okanagan Land Company, which is making a big irrigation ditch, a distance of 50 miles from Penticton to Osoyoos, has already planted out some 25,000 fruit trees on the newly irrigated orchard lands, and expect to plant another 20,000 trees this spring. It is claimed that this ditch will irrigate over three hundred thousand acres of ideal orchard lands.

DEATH FROM MISADVENTURE.

New Westminster, Feb. 24.—An inquest was held on the body of the Chinaman, Tung-Wi, yesterday by Coroner Pittendrigh, and a verdict of death from misadventure was returned. The body of the deceased was brought to this city from Port Moody, and from the evidence given it would seem that the Chinaman must have been taken with a fit whilst rowing in a small boat and capsized. His plight was noticed by a number of people, and though the water was shallow, before assistance could be rendered the man was dead.

SAD ACCIDENT.

Chilliwack, Feb. 25.—A young son of Mr. Cartwright, of the Minto Landing Road, was struck in the eye by his brother while chopping wood. The little lad came up behind unknown to the brother while he was swinging a double-bitted axe and received the blow directly across the eye, destroying the sight. He was sent immediately to Vancouver upon the advice of the physician in order to save the other eye.

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NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE—SS. Amur sails 1st and 15th of each month, calling at principal north ports and Queen Charlotte Islands.

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We are pleased to announce that we are making extensive arrangements to meet every requirement of the fastidious cyclist. All the well known lines of English and American wheels formerly handled by us are again being stocked, as well as several new makes of special interest. Our repair department will have the best of skilled workmen to handle every customer's wheel. An English repairer of long experience will put all British wheels in trim, while a man of 15 years' practice in Canadian and American cycle work, formerly in the employ of the Canada Cycle and Motor Co., will make wheels of home manufacture "O.K."

We appreciate the kind patronage awarded us in the past, and sincerely thank our friends for the same, and take this opportunity of inviting the pleasure to place their wheeling interests in our hands, promising careful and courteous attention.

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THE LAND POLICY OF GOVERNMENT ATTACKED

(Continued from Page 1.)

Mr. Hawthornthwaite: "Can the gentleman assign reasons for the improvements he predicts?"

Mr. Oliver: "I can assign numerous reasons, but the time at my disposal will not allow me to do that now. I am afraid, as it is, that by the time I get through I shall be tired if the few members I see remaining on the other side of the house are not tired also. (Laughter.) Sir, we find the finance minister going on to say: 'I venture to say that the lumbering interests of British Columbia were never in more healthy condition than at the present time, and I have every confidence that the steps taken by the government to check the indiscriminate staking of timber lands will materially aid in maintaining this satisfactory state of things.'"

"I notice his remarks are punctuated with applause. Now it seems a peculiar thing to me that the policy heralded by the government two years ago, as the policy that was going to make us all rich and bring money to the treasury, has so alarmed the government that they have been compelled to take measures to check the indiscriminate staking of our timber lands. These words are not mine, they are the finance minister's and if they do not mean what their common interpretation seems to convey I would be glad to hear an explanation from the Finance Minister. No, sir, it is what the words mean. Out of their own mouths they admit it is necessary to take the most drastic measures to reverse the policy they adopted two years ago. They must have taken the breath out of the mouths of their friends who were engaged in staking timber and more than that, it had the effect of taking away the sustenance from many Conservative newspapers, some of them living almost entirely from advertisements of applications for timber limits."

The Premier: "What papers? Could you name them?"

Mr. Oliver: "No, sir, I would not like to give a list of them. I would not like to hurt the feelings of the proprietors of these newspapers. My hon. friend has only to read some of them and he will see sheet after sheet, not column after column, but sheet after sheet, filled with nothing else but advertisements for staking timber."

The Premier: "That is not government advertising."

Mr. Oliver: "No, I did not say that. My hon. friend is so anxious to take advantage of any little quibble. He is in such a hole that he has to take advantage of a word if he can. I don't say this is government advertising, but most of it is to be found in government papers."

The Premier: "They show good sense in advertising in Conservative papers."

Mr. Oliver said he was not discussing the good sense or bad sense of the newspapers, but the policy of the government that had swelled the printing revenue of the province during the past year by the advertising of timber licenses.

Hon. Mr. Carter-Cotton: "It is a good thing."

Mr. Oliver: "My hon. friend says it is a good thing. No doubt it is a good thing for the papers that are fed by the government; but no doubt it is a good thing for the Conservative party, because we find that these papers never deal with anything on its merits."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "You should read the Conservative papers."

Mr. Oliver: "Why should I do that when we see the chief Conservative paper of the province applauding the Attorney General for not enforcing the Natal Act against the decision of the Chief Justice? As if there was anything to be gained in a man refraining from enforcing a statute that had been declared invalid by the courts. If this is not a fair specimen of the statesmanship of this government I don't know what would be."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "I would like the hon. gentleman to read the whole article."

Mr. Oliver: "I have not the article here, but my hon. friend will find it in the columns of the Colonist of a few days ago, and he can get from it what ever it is about."

"It is on about the same line with the statement of the finance minister that the government had to take extreme

measures to prevent the further staking of timber. I notice the hon. gentleman concludes his address on the lumber question by saying:

"The situation is admirably summed up in an editorial in the Western Canada Lumberman, from which I quote:

"What ever is in the best interests of the lumber business is in the best interests of British Columbia; for the lumber industry is the backbone of the province. When lumbering languishes trade and commerce languish and in all times of lumbering activity and good prices, the entire industrial and business world of British Columbia wakes up. There is but one thing to guard against, that is over-speculation in timber. If the laws can be changed to the advantage of timber owners and millmen, and the country safeguarded against the timber speculator, then let them be changed. I claim that the government has adopted the best means possible to foster the lumber industry and to maintain it on a legitimate basis, for immediately that an attempt was made to raise the prices of logs, or lumber, beyond reason, the reserves could be thrown open to the interests of the consumers."

"Well, that is the position from the Western Canada Lumberman. Well, sir, it appears to me that it is about as strong a condemnation of this government as could be printed. To prevent further speculation, the Canada Lumberman realized the danger and they became awakened to it. It struck me in reading the finance minister's speech that the government must have been possessed of peculiar powers when this policy was inaugurated, for they said 'We must give the speculators a chance,' and they have given them a chance."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "What does the gentleman mean by the term speculator?"

Mr. Oliver: "In using the term speculator I wish to apply it to the man who invests in timber or land for the purpose of turning it over at a profit, and not for the purpose of utilizing it. The government said, 'We must give the speculator a chance,' and now that the speculator has had a chance the government finds it necessary to step in between them and the public in order to protect the public. It seems to me that the government is dotting of an and the crossing of a t just when to close down on the speculator. The government may be quite convinced that they have this divine knowledge. I, for my part, have grave doubts about it."

"The finance minister has attempted to lead to the inference that there had been immense development in the manufacture of our timber during the past year, and he quoted the total cut at \$46,000,000 feet. Now the collection on this amount should be \$274,000, whereas it was given as only \$255,000, leaving a deficiency of \$19,000. It was up to the finance minister to account for this discrepancy. The royalties for the last six months amounted to \$267,154, so that if the revenue for the whole year were in the same proportion there would still be a discrepancy of \$11,332 compared with the timber that he estimated had been cut."

"The finance minister said that if the men and timbermen holding land under license at present raised the price of logs and timber too high the government would lift the reserve and protect the public in that way. Was that the best way to protect the people? He noticed that the political allies of his friends opposite at Ottawa were endeavoring to make political capital in connection with the timber areas owned by the Dominion government. And yet under these leases the Dominion government could require the land to be surveyed at any time."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "It is the same with provincial lands. They can be required to make surveys at any time."

Mr. Oliver: "If the premier will give me an assurance that it is the intention of the government to require the holders of their lands to be surveyed at any time, as good as a piece of business as I could go into. In addition to this regulation the Dominion government could compel the holder of timber lands to erect a sawmill and manufacture timber. Was there any such provision here? The Dominion government might also call on the holders of these leases to cut a certain amount of timber on them in any year. He submitted that the provision which called upon owners to manufacture timber might act just as effectively as holding timber under reserve."

"He was somewhat interested in timberlands and had gone to some trouble. He found that on January 24th, 1908, there were under lease and license in the province 7,712,488 acres, which estimating the cut at the low figure of 10,000 feet to the acre, would produce the enormous amount of 77,124,880,000 feet. This at the present rate of consumption should last this province 150 years. Placing it at 15,000 feet to the acre, it should last 225 years, and putting it at 20,000 feet to the acre, not by any means a high estimate, there should be sufficient to last 300 years. This was based on the cut of last year, which as he had said was abnormal. He did not say that there would be no increase in future, as the indications were that within a few years with the rapid growth of the country the increase would be doubled and trebled. What he wanted to point out was that this amount was now under lease and license, covering 7,712,488 acres. Of that seven-eighths was under license to run for 21 years, and it meant that they had twenty years from date to cut timber that should last 225 or 300 years. What was this state of affairs going to lead to? The president of the council shook his head. Did he doubt his figures?"

Hon. Mr. Cotton: "No, I say your deduction is not correct."

Mr. Oliver said: "My deduction is correct, and I am basing it on the abnormal cut of last year. The result of the government's policy would be that license-holders would slaughter the timber and take only the most accessible. They would cut No. 1 logs and leave the balance of the timber in the woods. There was no provision to avoid that."

"The finance minister had said that the effect of the short crop in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan had resulted in a falling off in orders for lumber last year, but he added: 'The fact that the short crop of 1907 is expected to net the farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba \$20,000,000 more than the average crop of 1906, makes it certain that there will be no check to the progress of those provinces and consequently—and if all other markets were cut off—not falling off in the demand for our lumber.'"

"Does the hon. gentleman himself have any faith in the statement?" asked Mr. Oliver. "Does he not know that the effect of the crop report in these provinces is that the Dominion government had advanced over \$2,000,000 to put their seed in the ground? If the hon. gentleman knew these things he must have been deliberately deceiving the House in making that statement. Does he know that bank drafts for the collection of money for lumber shipped to these provinces are coming back dishonored? These are the pleasant things to say, but it is not in the interests of the people of this province or of Alberta and these other provinces to have untidy statements sent abroad as to their condition. Does the finance minister know that the effect of that statement would be to induce timbermen to go on with their operations only to find there was no market? That is what the effect would be. I believe, as I said before, that the present depression is only temporary, and I hope for the interests of the Northwest Territories that they will have abundant crops during the present year in order to rectify their position. But when the finance minister says they will get more for the crop of this year than in former years he is talking nonsense and arrant nonsense at that."

"I will now turn to the estimates, and while I regret that the government has not placed a larger amount to the credit of my own district, still if the government will carry out their promise in granting aid for the bridges and the trunk road, I have no reason to complain. Still I cannot shut my eyes to the fact that the government is continuing its policy of a year ago when they starved—no, I will not say starved—but meted out to the constituencies returning opposition members just enough to keep them in existence. You find that for last year the estimates averaged \$3,000 for opposition constituencies, and \$14,700 for government constituencies, or almost double, and in addition to that in the way of indirect expenditure the districts represented on the government side received more in proportion than those represented on the opposition side."

"I see the premier shake his head. Can he say that my statement is not true?"

The Premier: "In proportion to the requirements of the districts the distribution is fair." (Opposition laughter.)

Mr. Oliver: "Then even if we take that as correct it only goes to show that the electors who sent us here conducted their business so much more intelligently and with so much more care than they only require about half the money of the constituencies represented on the other side."

The Premier: "The best proof of their intelligence is the result of the elections. Take Lillooet, represented by hon. friend opposite. Take Delta, even."

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, Delta got \$1,100 last year, and the government only spent \$500 of that."

The Premier: "Well, but Delta got a million dollar bridge a few years ago."

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, and the people have to pay for it every time they cross it. The best surplus they had last year is to keep up an obsolete system of collecting tolls, and of every dollar collected 24 cents has to go towards the cost of collection."

The Premier: "Surely my hon. friend does not forget that he was a party to the scheme that provided for tolls?"

Mr. Oliver: "That is quite true, but that was not an arrangement for eternity. (Laughter.) That was a temporary arrangement, as it was intended that the tolls should be collected so long as they ought to be collected. But imagine this government with a surplus of \$1,000,000 and a surplus of \$10,000 a year paying \$2,400. Every time you cross the bridge, if you are only with a sucking pig, you are held up for a toll. (Laughter.) That is on account of the peevish policy of the government. And I do think that my hon. friend after his successful trip to Ottawa after better terms, and in some respects he got better terms, I sincerely hope he will see the necessity of relieving the people, not only of Delta, but also of New Westminster, of the necessity of putting their hands into their pockets every time they cross the bridge. Imagine a province with the

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resources of British Columbia paying 34 cents to collect a dollar.

"I want now to go back to the estimates for this year. We find they are worse in comparison than those of last year."

For 1907-8 the average grant for opposition constituencies was \$3,160 as against \$14,700 for government constituencies. This year we find that it is \$3,555 for opposition constituencies as against an average of \$20,730 for government constituencies. In addition to this the indirect expenditure which is often very large, will be distributed in like proportion. It is worse than last year, and so unfair does it seem to me that I have been compelled to ask myself whether any little service I may do for my constituents in this House is sufficient to make up for the fact that my presence here is costing my constituency every year thousands of dollars that should be spent on roads and bridges and general improvements. I would not know whether it serves me any worth enough to make up to my district for being penalized in that way. And I have seriously considered the possibility of giving up my position and allowing them to send some one else to represent them, because I don't think it right that any constituency should be penalized by the loss of thousands of dollars annually just because it sends a representative to sit on the opposition side of the House."

The Premier: "Are you going to do it?"

Mr. Oliver: "I will tell you what I will do. I will go with the premier and attend half a dozen meetings in my constituency, and lay my position before the people and abide by their decision."

Hon. Mr. Bowser: "We shall be sorry to lose you."

Hon. Mr. McBride: "You are not serious."

Mr. Oliver: "This phrase is my hon. friend's stock argument when he is driven into a corner. If those words were struck out of the dictionary I don't know where he would be. (Laughter.)"

The Premier: "Why didn't you say this at the last election?"

Mr. Oliver: "I did say that on every platform during the last election, and the premier said so too, but in spite of this I was sent here against you."

The Premier: "It cut your majority in half."

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, and what did it cost to do it?"

The Premier: "It cost me a long trip through your constituency, and if I had had time to make another trip you would not have been here at all."

Mr. Oliver: "Now, sir, it cost some one a big sum in dollars and cents and if necessary I could put witnesses in the box to prove it."

The Premier: "That is serious."

Mr. Oliver: "It is serious. I take no bluff and will back up my statements at any time. But to return to the estimates. Take some of the constituencies of the province, and contrast, say, Ymir, Similkameen, and Okanagan, with Skeena, Alberni and Lillooet. Take the big new district of Alberni and compare it with Okanagan."

Mr. Ellison: "It is all right."

Mr. Oliver: "No doubt it is all right when it can dip into the treasury for \$24,000, and I want to contrast its position with that of Okanagan, with that of Lillooet and Alberni, and if any man can pretend that Alberni does not require as much money as Similkameen and Okanagan."

Mr. Ellison: "Would it be the policy of the hon. gentleman to retard the progress of Okanagan, the most important district in the province?"

Mr. Oliver: "If the government had sent the surplus in opening up the province and Okanagan would get its share with the rest, and instead of spending \$200,000 in pensioning the best paid people in the province, he would spend it in opening roads and trails in undeveloped districts. If the government would not do these things then they should go away and make room for someone that would. In his eloquent peroration the other day the finance minister spoke of the necessity for getting more farmers into the province, and stopping the immense drain for the purchase of farm produce. He had said the same thing, word for word, two years ago, and he would like to ask the finance minister what they had done since then. He wanted a reply."

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "I am surprised that the hon. gentleman should ask such a question. He knows how year after year we have sent exhibits of fruit to England and the prairie provinces. He knows that we have sent with them men thoroughly qualified to explain the resources of the country. He knows that we have sent literature in abundance. At the present time we have Mr. Burrell of Grand Forks, a very capable gentleman, in England at the present time giving illustrated shanty lantern addresses. We have also made arrangements with the Salvation Army to bring out farm hands and domestics, and I cannot see what more we could have done. If you say the piles of inquiries we have to answer every day you would say that we were doing something to bring people out here."

Mr. MacDonald: "What do you think you will do with them when they are here?"

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "Let us get over the question of getting them here first, and we will think of that afterwards."

Mr. Oliver said he was glad of the explanation and would deal with it shortly. The finance minister had gone on to tell them that last year they imported

of the necessities of life over \$4,000,000 worth of agricultural products. What did these figures show? That 4,000 heads of families producing \$1,000 annually could make for themselves homes in British Columbia. He thought his hon. friend would have to admit that there were thousands of families of small farmers and others in the old country and Europe who if transported to British Columbia, could help to cultivate the land and stop this drain on the natural resources of the province. In addition to themselves these people would give employment to a population of half as many more people incidental to the work of cultivation. If you figure that 4,000 could find employment on the land and you add 50 per cent for blacksmiths, carpenters and tradesmen, you can safely say you would have 6,000 heads of families, and putting it at 5 to each family, you would have an addition of 30,000 people supplying things needed in British Columbia. Was not that true?"

Hon. Mr. Tatlow: "That is quite true."

Mr. Oliver: "It is equally true that we had agricultural lands in British Columbia capable of maintaining that population and as many more. In fact, we have a country eminently adapted to the production of foodstuffs. But the finance minister told them that all they had done to get people out was that they had sent out exhibits of fruit, and Mr. Burrell, giving shanty lantern lectures in the old country. He believed Mr. Burrell to be a very capable gentleman and did not find fault with the government for sending him to England to entertain the rustics. He also respected Mr. Palmer, who had charge of the fruit exhibit and was a most capable official, and he was not going to criticize the contract with the Salvation Army, beyond asking how far it went towards meeting the needs of the province. The finance minister failed to see what more the government could have done, and in a very plaintive manner announced that the government having done this had reached the limit of their resources. Every member of that house would admit that in the minister of agriculture they had the most capable minister they had the provincial government."

"I am not flattering him nor do I wish to incur the political dislike of the other ministers, but I say I believe he is the most capable minister of the local government, and yet we have his plaintive confession that the government is at the end of its resources. He says 'What more could the government have done?'"

"Since he asks for information I will give him some. He admits that we have plenty of land capable of the production of these foodstuffs. I would ask him where these lands are situated. I confess I have not as thorough a knowledge of the resources of this province as I would wish to have. I have here a map of the North end of Vancouver Island. And putting the action to the word Mr. Oliver spread it out before the members."

This map, he continued, showed several thousands of acres of land surveyed sixteen years ago, and there was not a population of 200 on these 62,000 acres to-day. They had surveyed reports that there was on the north end of Vancouver Island 150,000 acres of land fitted for agricultural and pastoral purposes. The route of the steamboats lay right alongside these lands, and though surveys were made 16 years ago the population to-day was practically nil. The fact was that the best and most accessible of these lands had been turned into the hands of speculators who held them for increased values before they would allow anyone to obtain them for use. They had on the West Coast also a considerable quantity of agricultural lands, and he knew of his own knowledge that for twenty years past people had been trying to get land on this coast for agricultural purposes. But what treatment had they received when they had come there? They had been sent to the government agent at Alberni, and he told them to go and look over the land and then come back. They had gone out and located at great pains the land they wanted, and had then gone back to be told in all probability that it was already sold or some one else had it. The result was that these men went away with the impression that the government of British Columbia cared not whether they got settlers or not. Some had the impression that they had just been sent out to look for land in order to get some favorite of the government might get it. He did not say that the impression was justified, but it had been left on the minds of settlers, and they had left the province disgusted with the condition of affairs, and the result had been to prevent other intending settlers from coming in."

"I trust the government had sent our surveyors during six months of the past year, and they had surveyed about 135,000 or 140,000 acres in the Kootenay and Bulkley valleys and between Cariboo and the Coast. He had asked the other day how much of these lands was available for pre-emption, and was informed that practically the whole of them were. Yet he found that the lands surveyed by Mr. Gray in Bulkley valley last year were identically the same lands as were surveyed years ago. The reason given was that the first survey was not correct, and he was not sure that they had not a bill before the house now to make the last survey official. But apart from that what had the government done? They have issued two pamphlets. I have them in my hands to-day (and Mr. Oliver held up for the admiration of the House two small paper covered books), and I would ask the government to take them and point out any one place where a settler could get any information out of them as to land where he could make a home for himself. We are told that the settler must go first and find his land and stake it, and then make an application to the Land Commissioner. Fancy the encouragement for anybody going to try to find a home in Bulkley or Kootenay or Bulkley valley."

"Under this system a man could go to Bella Coola or Hazelton and get a pack mule and provisions and after travelling for a month he might find land to suit him. He could put in his stakes, and would then have to go to Hazelton to get his pre-emption record. Presuming he can get his record he has to enter into possession of his land within thirty days. It would probably take him that long to get back to it and he had all the risks and pains of the pioneer besides. Yet these were the inducements offered to get people

(Continued on Page 2.)

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Eighteenth Annual Meeting

OF THE

PACIFIC COAST FIRE INSURANCE CO.

The Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company was held in the Head Office of the Company, 221 Cambridge Street, on the afternoon of February 19th, 1908, a large percentage of the stock being represented. Mr. Thos. T. Langlois, President of the Company, occupied the chair, and Mr. F. H. Godfrey, Secretary of the Company, acted as Secretary of the meeting. The financial reports were presented by Mr. R. H. Duke, the General Manager of the Company.

The President, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—
"The financial report just read shows a condition of affairs which should be very acceptable to the shareholders. Considering the limitations of the district in which the Company operates, together with a further strict classification of the risks accepted and with very conservative limitation as to the total risk carried in conflagration districts, the increase of 34 per cent. in premium income is quite satisfactory to the Directors."

"During the year the paid-up capital has been increased from \$81,530 to \$111,416, and the subscribed capital from \$155,500 to \$156,000. The usual dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the par value of the stock, has been paid. In addition to carrying a reserve on the basis of the Dominion Government's standard, a surplus of \$48,421.59 has been carried forward."

The fire loss for the year was equal to 27.40 per cent. of the net premium income. The average for the six years in which the company has been under present control is 23.29 per cent.

"Your Directors have decided that the Company would be benefited by having a Dominion Charter, and a Bill providing for incorporation by the Dominion Government has passed its first reading and will, no doubt, be completed in due time. This Charter will necessitate a deposit at Ottawa of \$50,000 worth of approved securities, and the Company will extend its field of operations, and thereby make a considerable increase in the premium income."

"The security to policyholders is now \$233,463.88; it is much greater in proportion to risks carried than that of most insurance companies."

"The officers of the Company have faithfully performed their duties and have taken advantage of every opportunity for the legitimate extension of the business."

"All investments have been carefully made and have stood the test of general financial depression without any shrinkage in value."

"I beg to move the adoption of the report as read."

The motion to adopt the report was seconded by Mr. W. H. Malkin (Director) who spoke in part as follows:—

"In rising to second the adoption of the report which has just been moved, I desire first of all to express my regret that Dr. Wilson, our Vice-President, is not able to be with us. Had he been with us it would have fallen to his lot to second the adoption of this report. His remarks on previous similar occasions have been most interesting and instructive. Dr. Wilson has been Vice-President of this Company since its organization eighteen years ago."

"However, on looking over the report for the past year, I find that the task assigned to me is an easy and pleasant one. There are two or three outstanding facts which should merit our attention. The first is the Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company is growing rapidly and on a sound basis. Since the present management took charge six years ago we have not only been able to pay a good annual dividend, besides several substantial bonuses, but we have also been able to accumulate a surplus of over \$48,000, besides setting aside a reserve of over \$30,000, and have brought up the security to policyholders to a sum aggregating almost a quarter of a million dollars."

"The second point I wish to draw to your attention is the very low loss ratio which the Company has had; this is accounted for by the wise management of the Company's affairs, and the great care in the selection of the risks. A much larger business could have been done, but your directors have endeavored at all times to foster a steady, safe and healthy growth rather than adopt more risky and speculative methods, which might have resulted in disaster to the shareholders."

"The third point I should like to call your attention to is the fact that the present prosperous condition of the Company has been brought about without any unfair cutting of rates or the offering of large commissions. When our agents have solicited business, they have done so on a basis of offering good security to the assured, and not by offering lower rates than others. From this you will see that we have advanced, but by adopting fair or questionable methods, but side by side with the old established companies."

"I take it, gentlemen, that the growth and prosperity of The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company is a sign of the times. The crisis of the world as we see it on Western Canada, and the next few years will see a wonderful addition to the population and wealth of this country, and The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, the oldest born of British Columbia's insurance companies, will hold its place in the front rank, enjoying its fair share of this increased prosperity."

"Before closing I desire to say a word of commendation in reference to our General Manager, Mr. Duke. We have in him a thorough insurance man, although always keen and alert for business he never allows his keenness to affect his sense of caution, and I think the smallness of the losses which the Company has sustained in the past is largely owing to his good judgment in the matter of risks and his average for the past six years is 27.40 per cent. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report."

Mr. R. H. Duke, General Manager, in support of the motion, said, in part:—
"From the available reports of the fire insurance companies doing business in Canada in 1907 it would appear that the average loss ratio for the year will be about 35 per cent. of the net premiums received. This, while about 10 per cent. higher than the average for 1906, is 10 per cent. more favorable than the average for the past thirty-eight years."

"No large conflagrations have occurred in Canada during the year, but companies have incurred frequent heavy losses in several of the Central and Eastern cities. The underwriting profits on the business in the Western Provinces have been exceedingly satisfactory."

"It is a matter of satisfaction to note that there is a marked improvement in the construction of new buildings, and this, with the increased demand for up-to-date fire protection, should in the course of a few years result in lessening the enormous waste by fire which in Canada for the past ten years has averaged over six and one-half million dollars per annum."

"Over 75 per cent. of the amount of risks carried by our Company is on dwelling-house property, and you are, of course, aware that this is the class of business which is considered most profitable by the different companies."

"During the past year the Capital Stock of the Company was further increased by the sale of 345 shares, and the manner in which the part of this stock which was offered to the general public was taken up at a premium of \$50.00 per share, even during the months of financial stringency, proves the confidence of the public in the Company."

"The Pacific Coast Fire Insurance Company, while as yet not conspicuous in the insurance world, has no apology to offer for the business it is doing. Taking the proportion of assets and surplus to the amount at risk, you will find that this Company compares most favorably with any other fire insurance company doing business in Canada."

"I desire to express the appreciation of the management of the excellent and loyal services rendered by the agents, who as a whole, I believe have a special interest and care in the affairs of the Company. To the agent who thus shows keen interest in the welfare of the Company, we will at all times be found liberal and very loyal."

"With the wider scope to be obtained under the powers of the Dominion Charter, which is now being secured, and with the splendid showing which the Company now has, we look forward to a largely increased business during the present year."

After Mr. J. B. Mathers and Mr. James Ramsay had spoken in complimentary terms of the result of the year's operation, the motion to adopt the report was carried unanimously.

The election of the directors resulted in the election of the following members:—Thos. T. Langlois, D. H. Wilson, Geo. J. Teifer, W. H. Malkin, David Spencer (Victoria), Geo. Martin, Geo. Ward, E. H. Crandell (Calgary), D. R. Dingwall (Winnipeg), Wm. Henderson, J. B. Mathers, Hon. Richard McBride (Victoria), R. P. McLennan, Henry Carstens (Seattle), James Ramsay, M. P. Thomson, J. W. Horrocks and R. H. Duke.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Thos. T. Langlois was elected President, Dr. D. H. Wilson, Vice-President, R. H. Duke, managing director, Geo. J. Teifer, Treasurer, and F. H. Godfrey was appointed Secretary of the Company.

Mr. W. T. Stein, A. A. Winter, elected as Auditor, and Messrs. Harris & Bull were re-appointed as the Company's solicitors.

STATEMENT AS AT DECEMBER 31st, 1907.

ASSETS.	LIABILITIES.
Stocks, with accrued interest.....\$38,189.11	Reserve of unearned premiums for outstanding risks.....\$3,504.20
Mortgage loans with accrued interest.....2,724.21	Premiums due reinsuring companies (net).....1,294.24
Balance due on Head Office.....4,623.83	Fire losses in course of adjustment.....1,200.00
Property sold.....2,400.00	Real Estate.....1,000.00
Real Estate.....2,400.00	Furniture and Fixtures.....267.24
Furniture and Fixtures.....267.24	Goad's Maps and Supplies.....1,013.08
Premiums outstanding (net).....4,418.85	Balance on Deposit and Cash.....2,509.81
Balance on Deposit and Cash.....2,509.81	
Hand.....2,509.81	
\$233,463.88	\$233,463.88

SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

Capital Stock—Amount Paid.....\$111,416.00
Capital Stock—Subject to Call.....24,584.00

THE LAND POLICY OF GOVERNMENT ATTACKED

(Continued from Page 8.)

to come from Europe to take up land here. Just imagine how encouraging it is to a small farmer from the old country who had perhaps never been more than twenty miles from home in his life, to come out and face such prospects. You might as well send him to the North Pole as offer him such information.

Mr. Oliver said he had another pamphlet dealing with the Bulkley valley issued by Mr. J. H. Gray, civil engineer. He reported that there were surveyed last year 132,000 acres covering for the most part the areas of the original survey. Of this 50,000 acres had been alienated. Of this area 26,000 acres had been covered by South African war scrip, 26,000 acres had been purchased, and 20,000 acres had been pre-empted. It was not that a nice inducement to hold out for any man to come out from Europe to take up 100 acres in the Bulkley Valley. He was informed that two-thirds of the land had been alienated by speculators, and that if he goes in to make a home for himself he has not only to improve his own land but to improve the land of the speculators around him in order to get to it. It was true there might be only a few trees to cut down, or the bridges might have been washed away and he would only have to go through ice cold water up to his neck to get through. If the Finance Minister wanted to get people in there they must have bridges and roads, they must have churches and schools where the children could be educated, so that they could live like white men and not like hermits. Two-thirds of the best land in the Bulkley valley had been taken up already, and only land of inferior quality was left. What inducement was that for a man to leave the old land and cross the open land of the prairie country to come to British Columbia? In view of these facts he presumed that Mr. Burrell had taken copies of this report with him to assist him in his magic lantern lectures in the old country. In face of all this information and want of information, would Mr. Burrell's magic lantern pictures of our beautiful forest be sufficient to induce people to come here?

"Then what about this speculation in the Bulkley Valley? Take the report of Mr. Gray, and I believe that statement is well within the mark. It was made a year ago, and in face of that I ask the Chief Commissioner, I dare the Chief Commissioner, to bring down a return showing how much land has been given to the actual settler and how much to speculators. He dare not do it, and will not do it."

The Premier said these facts were given out in the usual way, and were given the usual publicity.

Mr. Oliver: "I want to tell my hon. friend that the chief commissioner does not know, nor can the government tell how much first class and second class land has been alienated within the past two years."

The Premier: "Let my hon. friend ask the question and he will get an answer."

Mr. Oliver: "I did ask the question and was told I could not get an answer in any reasonable time."

The Premier: "The hon. gentleman knows the data is in the department and is hard to get at."

Mr. Oliver: "That is what I said. The information is in the department, and cannot be given to the public. I pointed out that two-thirds of this Bulkley Valley land was alienated two years ago. And how much of that land has been taken up? Mr. Gray says that 26,000 acres have been taken up by pre-emptors. Well, that would give 160 acres each to over 150 settlers, and each would have to put six months in the year of their land till their titles were obtained. And yet Mr. Gray gives a total population, including women and children, of 100 people."

Mr. Oliver continued that these figures were "a smattering of the land" and that was a large proportion of the land had been pre-empted for the benefit of speculators. Recently there appeared in the Vancouver World the story of an agreement made by a company with the object of inducing people to go and settle on the lands, with the object of purchasing the lands when they had got their deeds. All that a man has to do to get his deed is to swear that he has made certain improvements. He knew of cases where deeds had been issued and not a dollar's worth of improvements done on the land pre-empted, and he believed that a large proportion of the lands pre-empted were for speculators pure and simple. The Dominion government did not allow this. They appointed a homestead inspector and before any deeds are given the inspectors see the land and note whether the requirements of the statute have been complied with. He would suggest that it would be a good thing if the provincial government would appoint a homestead inspector.

He had been reported in the Colonist as saying that some 25 Japanese had been detained in Victoria by the Dominion authorities. What he did say was that 23 or 25 Japanese landed in Victoria and there was not a Provincial officer present to prevent their landing. He had said nothing whatever in regard to the steamer Montezuma or the Hindus expected on that steamer, as he had been reported as saying. In another place he was reported as saying that the Government had had nearly half a million acres of prairie land to speculators. What he referred to was land outside timber limits. Then, in referring to speculators, he was quoted as describing a speculator as one who acquires timber, not for the use of himself, but for future profit. His definition of a speculator was a person who acquired timber, and held it for a profit and not for use. The most serious error was that he was accused of saying that the pamphlets issued by the Government in relation to certain

parts of the province were full of misleading information. What he had said was that the information contained in the pamphlets was only of a general nature, and not such as would assist an intending settler in selecting a place to make his home. He had never said that the information was misleading.

He wished to say another word in connection with these pamphlets. When the debate was adjourned he had referred at considerable length to what had taken place in connection with the public lands, with information available for intending settlers. He had claimed that a greater portion of the pre-empted lands even were acquired by speculators, not for the purpose of utilizing them, but for holding them for a rise in value. He proposed to read another quotation from one of these bulletins dealing with the Queen Charlotte Islands.

"We had the Finance Minister asking yesterday what more they could have done for the settlement of these lands. Let me point out again that during the past two years the government have alienated by way of sales 471,000. I have not the exact figures of the amount of land pre-empted, but taking the number of pre-emption records issued in the past two years and averaging them at 100 acres each I find it would be about 198,600 acres. I think everyone will agree with me that of the 470,000 acres sold almost all of it has been acquired for speculative purposes pure and simple, and of the lands pre-empted I believe that fully two-thirds have been sold for speculation, and not for use."

Mr. Oliver continued that if they would consider the fact that it was in the Bulkley, Nechaco and Kispis valleys along the proposed line of the Grand Trunk Pacific that nearly the whole of this speculation in Crown lands had taken place, it would appear that the Government had no great quantity of Crown lands left in any one block to induce settlement; and he wished to emphasize the fact that to induce proper settlement, to give roads and bridges and schools, and the necessities of civilization, it was necessary that the country should be settled as a whole in large settlements. But he repeated that it was impossible to settle these valleys as a whole by methods, might have bought these lands from persons who had acquired them from the Government, but if it was a paying proposition for a speculator to go in and acquire Crown lands in that way, it was the duty of the Government to take steps to see that this land was only available to actual settlers, and not to allow a private individual to assume control of it, and demand \$12 an acre before he would allow the lands to be settled upon and cultivated.

"They had it stated on reliable information that in the Nechaco valley there was 150,000 acres of first class and 50,000 acres of second class land, and they had this other statement that over one-third of the first class land was under control of one individual. In face of the statement of the Finance Minister that the province had to import such an enormous amount of its farm products they could well understand the necessity for the Government taking steps to secure the cultivation of the public lands and stop this drain."

"I simply refer to this," he said, "as a sample of the literature sent out by the Government to induce settlers to take up agricultural land in this province. We are told here that there are 400,000 acres of land on these islands, and here and there are small areas fit for small farming and stock raising, but the great bulk is swampy and useless without drainage. I think before the Government sends out information of this kind they should have a thorough exploration made by some person who is capable of judging whether this land is capable of being brought under cultivation."

He continued that last night before reading his seat he had been reading an article in the Victoria Times saying that some gentleman in the United States had acquired 52,000 acres of land in the Nechaco valley, and that a hundred families of German Lutherans were going in in the spring, and were buying up this land at \$12 an acre. He thought the gentleman who was in the district in the Legislature would agree with him that conditions in that part were not such as would warrant anyone giving \$12 an acre for land to speculators. If there were such lands what reason could the Government assign

for not having them properly surveyed and have information available so detailed that they could put it before prospective settlers from the East and the Old Country and Europe, and give them a chance to obtain land which speculators could sell at such prices."

The Premier: "How are you to do it?"

Mr. Oliver: "Yes, that is it. How are we to do it? We had an admission from the Finance Minister yesterday that the Government had done all they could. Well, I will tell the Government a little more that they could do, if they will exercise a little patience."

He continued that it would be very pertinent to inquire how this gentleman got these 52,000 acres of land in the Nechaco valley. They knew that before a man could purchase more than 240 acres of land he must have done certain improvements. Then how long would it take one man to acquire all of this land under the provisions of the land act? He thought some information should be given to the House about this matter. He was not saying that the statements contained in the article were true, he was giving them for what they were worth. If it were true, these lands had been acquired contrary both to the spirit and letter of the laws of the province. Possibly he was in error, and perhaps an Order-in-Council had been passed by the Government allowing this gentleman to acquire these lands, and he would ask the hon. gentleman if that had been done.

Premier McBride: "No, sir, no such Order-in-Council has been passed. Nor has the government any knowledge that 52,000 acres have been acquired in this way."

Mr. Oliver said he did not do that. He might have extreme views, but it seemed to him that when the Government had certain provisions, and the gentleman should explain that by buying up alienated parcels of land it would be impossible for anyone to acquire this amount, and not send out wrong views."

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An armistice was asked for on the 20th to allow the Boers to bury their dead, but this was refused, the British suspecting it to be just a ruse to gain time. It was reported that the Boers were ready to surrender, but this proved to be false. Cronje sent word that they had not the smallest intention of surrendering, but would fight to the death.

All through the week the bombardment continued, and deserters from the enemy's ranks kept drifting in, saying that they were sick of fighting. All the Boers counselled the Boer general to surrender, but he steadfastly refused. He hoped against hope that help would come.

Each night the trenches were pushed nearer and nearer to the laager, while the shelling continued, and a laager captured from the enemy rendered aid in informing them of the position of the enemy. Rats fell almost continuously, causing great discomfort to the British, but more so to the Boers.

Lord Roberts offered medical aid to the sick and wounded, and also safe conduct to the women and children, but this was curtly refused. At last approached Majuba day, February 27th, the anniversary of the shame of the British in a former war. Here was the opportunity to wash the stain from the national honor.

To quote from the annals of a famous war correspondent: "Majuba the second will be writ large in the annals of Canada. Her sons won undying fame; their gallantry under fire—not on this occasion only, though specially on this day—set all tongues wagging in the camp, and whose praise to the soldier is worth so much as the soldier's? To them first and foremost is Cronje's surrender due. Soon after midnight on Monday, the 26th, they were on the move, supported by two companies of the Royal Engineers, the First Gordon Highlanders and the Second Shropshires, the first rank with bayonets fixed, the rear rank with rifles slung, carrying picks and spades wherewith to assist the Engineers to dig trenches under cover of the night."

For a quarter of a mile they advanced in dead silence, not even a whisper being permitted. They had been told that under no circumstances were they to return the enemy's fire, and nobly they obeyed the order. Slowly they crept along, nearer and nearer to the enemy, who was totally unaware of their approach till they had got to within 80 yards of him. Suddenly a fearful fusillade broke from the Boers. The Canadians dropped to the faces, making no attempt to return the fire, and taking advantage of the opportunity to drag themselves yet a few feet nearer. Finally the Canadians had gained such a position that they occupied the end of the Boer trenches, completely encircling them. Cronje was encircled at close quarters. The end had come with the dawn of the morning. The white flag went up and with it a shout of triumph from the British camp.

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STONE AGE DWELLING FOUND.

Professor Boyd Dawkins, of Victoria University, Manchester, has discovered an ancient pit-dwelling in boulder-clay on the estate of Colonel Haworth Booth, at Rolston, near Hornsea, Holderness, England. The dwelling is 5 ft. deep. At the bottom were found bones of horses, deer, and other animals, including the small Celtic short-horn ox, together with rough flint knives and cooking pots. The remains indicate an age prior to the Neolithic.

Some of the icefields of Greenland are believed to be a mile and a half in thickness.

On the various car lines of New York city, including the steam, surface, subway and elevated roads, there is an average of 30 employees injured each day.

Considerable damage has been done at Dover, England, by the firing of the heavy guns from the forts, which have been erected to protect the national harbor. The town is situated around the town to advise the inhabitants to leave their windows open, but upon the firing of the nine-inch guns the vibrations were so great that many of the windows of the town were broken and windows were cracked.

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PAARDEBERG CELEBRATION

SHORT HISTORY OF FAMOUS BATTLE

Canadian Club Will Celebrate the Occasion To-morrow by a Banquet.

To-morrow is the anniversary of the great victory of the British at Paardeberg, the capture of General Cronje at the Modder river. To-morrow the day will be celebrated by an immense banquet given by the Canadian Club in the Empress hotel, to which all the South African veterans and all the members of the local legislature have been invited. The occasion will be the greatest in the history of the Canadian Club in this city, as the day it celebrates was the greatest in the annals of the Canadian contingents.

The following sketch of the events of the first Paardeberg day will doubtless prove of interest:

The period of British reverses had passed and Lord Roberts, who was now in charge of the army in South Africa, had inspired his troops with a feeling of confidence which had wonderful results. The enemy was just as brave and skilful as before, but the turning point had been passed, and all that was needed was some decisive victory to show the Boers that their cause was hopeless.

The Boers under Cronje had been outflanked and outmanoeuvred. They beat a hasty retreat along the Modder river toward Bloemfontein to a place called Koodoesdrift, where the river makes a big semi-circular sweep. Here he took up a very strong position while he awaited reinforcements. The first contingent of these reached him safely, but before the second could arrive the British had come up and closed in around, shutting him in on all sides.

On February 18th the British advanced from their camp at Paardeberg. The enemy was driven back on his laager, which was shelled all day with a hot fire. The line of retreat was effectually cut off.

An armistice was asked for on the 20th to allow the Boers to bury their dead, but this was refused, the British suspecting it to be just a ruse to gain time. It was reported that the Boers were ready to surrender, but this proved to be false. Cronje sent word that they had not the smallest intention of surrendering, but would fight to the death.

All through the week the bombardment continued, and deserters from the enemy's ranks kept drifting in, saying that they were sick of fighting. All the Boers counselled the Boer general to surrender, but he steadfastly refused. He hoped against hope that help would come.

Each night the trenches were pushed nearer and nearer to the laager, while the shelling continued, and a laager captured from the enemy rendered aid in informing them of the position of the enemy. Rats fell almost continuously, causing great discomfort to the British, but more so to the Boers.

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Ridgways, Ltd

London TEA MEN England

Beg to announce to the Public of Vancouver Island that they are

OPENING A BRANCH IN VICTORIA

Many people who do not know RIDGWAYS the following may be interesting:

RIDGWAYS started business in King William Street in the City of London in the reign of King William the Fourth.

RIDGWAYS have always been successful Tea Men. Sir Alfred Cooper is the Chairman of the Company and his family have connected been with RIDGWAYS since its foundation. The capital of the Company is \$2,750,000.

RIDGWAYS supplied by special appointment the late Queen Victoria, and their blend H. M. B. is exactly the same tea and will be on sale at all the best grocers.

RIDGWAYS Tea is exclusively sold by Sherry's, New York.

RIDGWAYS have by far the largest sale of high class Tea in the world.

RIDGWAYS supply tea to the Empress of Germany.

RIDGWAYS vast experience in the tea trade is a sure guarantee of quality

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\$250 Reward

To any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the capture of the party or parties concerned in the shooting of Richard Dancy at Mrs. Marshall's Hotel at the Gorge, February 25th.

The B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

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A Want Ad in The Times Will Always Sell It for You

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Replies to Advertisements

Letters in reply to advertisements in the classified columns of the Times await claimants as follows:

LETTERS—A. B. T. L. X. Y. Z.
NUMBERS—40, 75, 100, 101, 102, 111, 125, 126, 127, 146, 151, 152, 154, 160, 165, 166, 172, 333, 447, 653.

Accountants

F. R. SARGISON, auditing, bookkeeping by the day or month. Books balanced and annual statements made. 1202 Langley.

Bakery

For CHOICE FAMILY BREAD, CAKES, Confectionery, etc., try D. W. Hanbury, 23 Fort St., ring up Phone 35, and your order will receive prompt attention.

Blacksmith

NOTICE OF REMOVAL—Having purchased the blacksmith and carriage shop of W. A. Robertson & Son, 56 Discovery street, between Douglas and Government streets, I am now prepared to do all kinds of carriage, blacksmith, painting and horse shoeing, etc. I make a specialty of shoeing horses with corns, quarter cracks, etc. Attention is called to my change of address, and all old customers and new ones are cordially invited to give me a call. L. J. J. Fisher, 56 Discovery street.

Boot and Shoe Repairing

NO MATTER where you bought your shoes, bring them here to be repaired. Hibbs, 3 Oriental Ave., opposite Pantheon Theatre.

Builder and General Contractor

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS—Before placing your order for lumber would we well to see our stock. We keep in our yards a large stock which we take pleasure in showing to all visitors. Give us a trial order and we will serve you so well that you will be ready to join our chorus in saying a customer always one. B. F. Graham Lumber Co., Ltd., Mills, Garbally road, Victoria Arm, Victoria, B. C. Tel. No. 864.

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS—W. Lang, Contractor and Builder, jobbing and repairing, 27 Avalon road, James Bay, Phone 4512.

THOMAS CATERALL—16 Broad street, Building in all its branches, wharf work and general jobbing. Tel. 530.

CHAS. A. MCGREGOR, 142 Blanchard street, Jobbing trade a specialty. Twenty years' experience. Orders promptly filled. Phone 3167.

DINSDALE & MALCOLM

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS. BRICK AND STONE BUILDINGS A SPECIALTY. DINSDALE, 3020 Quadra St. MALCOLM, 32 Hillside Ave.

NOTICE—Rock blasted; rock for sale for building and concrete. J. R. Williams, 98 Michigan street, Phone 1363.

THE B. F. GRAHAM LUMBER COMPANY, LTD., is a new business enterprise striving for the patronage of the citizens of Victoria. It wants to help build up the city, and can do so if given a share of the patronage of builders and contractors. The company will spare no effort to please all its customers. Give us a trial order and be convinced. Small orders at carefully filled at large ones. Mills and yards, Garbally road, Victoria Arm. Tel. No. 864.

Chimney Sweeping

CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 22 Quadra street, Phone 1013.

Cleaning and Tailoring Works

GENTS' CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, at \$2.50 per month, called for and delivered. G. W. Walker, 75 Johnson St., just east of Douglas.

LASHES, (Sanitary) 543 View street, Phone 4129. Ladies' gents' and children's garments cleaned, pressed, altered and repaired; good work; lowest prices. No injurious chemicals used.

Dentists

DR. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon, Jewell Block, Cor. Yates and Douglas streets, Victoria, B. C. Telephone—Office, 557; Residence, 122.

Dyeing and Cleaning

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS—118 Yates street, Tel. 777. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed equal to new.

PAUL'S DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS, 139 Fort Street, Tel. 824.

B. C. STEAM DYEWORKS—Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Phone 390. Hearns & Renfrew.

Educational

SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 1109 Broad street, Shorthand, typewriting, bookkeeping, shorthand, stenography, literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 1134 Broad street.

Employment Agency

JAMES GREEN, 575 Yates St., Victoria, Male and Female Employment Agency, Real Estate Agents, General Business Office. Employers ring up phone 1008, and let me know your wants. WANTED, a large house, suitable for letting rooms. ALSO two 6-roomed houses with all modern conveniences. A girl for general house work, good place and wages.

Engravers

GENERAL ENGRAVER, Stencil Cutter and Seal Engraver, Geo. Crowther, 13 Wharf street, opp. Post Office.

BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guides, booklets, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 1134 Broad street.

Furrier

FRED POSTER, Taxidermist and Furrier, 625 Johnson street.

Flowers

ROSES and HARDY PERENNIALS—Do not buy imported stock, our roses are grown in our nursery, over 20 varieties to choose from, \$4.00 per dozen. Grounds laid off and plans prepared. Landowne Floral Gardens Company, 1201 Lansdowne Road, Victoria, B. C.

ROSES—Just to hand, a large consignment of standard varieties in very strong plants. Your choice, \$4 per doz. Fleming's Gardens, 36 South Park street.

House Cleaning

Make a mirror of everything by using British Venetian Furniture Polish; nothing so good. At all Druggists 25 cents.

Labor Supplied

ALL KINDS of Chinese labor supplied and contracts taken; terms moderate. Address: Yin Thoms & Son, 150 Government St., Phone 4123.

WING ON, Employment Office. All kinds of Chinese help furnished. 530 Comorant street, Telephone B1182.

INDIAN LABORERS SUPPLIED—Messrs. Harnam Singh & Co., Indian labor contractors, 283 Douglas street. Laborers supplied in any number or description on short notice; moderate terms. Telephone A 1059.

JAPANESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor supplied at short notice. 1601 Government street, Tel. 1030.

THE JAPANESE GENERAL CONTRACT CO. LTD., 23 Store street, Telephone No. 1266. Labor supplied of any number or description, on short notice.

Land Surveyor

ALEX. GILLESPIE and J. B. Green, British Columbia land surveyors. Office, 116 Langley street.

Legal

C. W. BRADSHAW, Barrister, etc., Law Chambers, 1001 Douglas street, Victoria.

MURPHY & FISHER, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Ottawa, Parliamentary, Departmental and Patent Office Agents. Practice before Railway Commission. Charles Murphy, Harold Fisher.

SMITH & JOHNSTON, Barristers, Solicitors, etc., Parliamentary and Departmental Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith, W. Johnston.

Lodges

COLUMBIA LODGE, No. 2, I. O. O. F., meets every Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock in Odd Fellows Hall, Douglas street. R. W. Fawcett, Rec. Sec., 221 Government street.

COURT CARIBOO, No. 73, I. O. O. F., meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Pandora and Douglas streets, on the 2nd Tuesday and 4th Monday of every month, at 8 p. m. For information apply J. O. Welch, Treas., P. O. Box 257, City.

COMPANION COURT FAR WEST, I. O. F., No. 273, meets first and third Mondays each month in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets. Isabelle M. W. Financial Secretary, P. O. Box 257, City.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD—Victoria Camp, No. 82, meets in K. of P. Hall, corner Douglas and Pandora streets, 1st and 3rd Fridays in the month. Wm. Jackson, clerk.

K. O. P.—No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of P. Hall, cor. Douglas and Pandora streets. H. Weber, K. of R. & S. Box 544.

VICTORIA, No. 17, K. of P., meets at K. of P. Hall every Thursday, D. S. Mowat, K. of R. & S. Box 164.

A. O. F. COURT NORTHERN LIGHT, meets in K. of P. Hall, on 4th Wednesday, W. F. Fullerton, Secy.

VICTORIA LODGE, No. 1, A. O. U. W., meets every second and fourth Wednesday in month at A. O. U. W. Hall. Members of Order visiting the city cordially invited to attend. R. Dunn, recorder.

COURT VICTORIA, A. O. F., No. 830, meets at Sir William Wallace Hall, 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, W. Noble, secretary, 14 Oswego street.

Machinists

L. HAFER, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street, Tel. 520.

Masquerades

MASQUERADE SUITS AND WIGS—A few choice ladies' suits to rent at Mme. Koache's, 1105 Douglas street.

Medical Massage

MR. BERGSTROM BJORNPELT, Massageur, room 3, Vernon Block, Douglas street, Victoria, B. C. Office hours 1 to 6 p. m.

Medium

R. H. KNEESHAW, Medium and Healer, 13 Chatham street, Sittings daily. Test circle, Thursday night.

MR. H. E. HOWES, Psychic Medium and Healer, can be consulted daily, Room 7, Vernon Buildings, Douglas street.

Medical

DR. J. P. RYAN has removed his office from 107 Pandora avenue to the Vernon Building, corner Douglas and View.

Merchant Tailors

MERCHANT TAILOR—Do you wish to wear well cut and made garments? Then go to J. Sorensen, tailor, Government street, upstairs, over Anderson's Jewellery Store, or opposite Trousseau Ave. I carry the best of imported cloths and at a very low price. Give me a trial.

Monuments

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS—Estimates given for monuments, etc. E. E. Phillips, 74 and 76 View street, Tel. B1197.

Music

FRANK J. ARMSTRONG, Violinist, Graduate of the Conservatory of Music, Private pupil of Hans Becker. Will receive pupils at 521 Michigan St., Telephone A245.

Painter and Decorator

PAINTER AND DECORATOR FRANK MELLOR, Phone 1561, 401 YATES ST.

A. B. McNEILL.

REALTY, MONEY TO LOAN, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, PHONE 745, 112 TROUCE AVE.

HOUSES

THREE BUNGALOWS—Large grounds with each \$1,500, \$4,500, \$4,000.

SMALL HOMES—Splendid values and good terms \$1,100, \$1,300, \$1,500, \$1,800, \$2,000.

LOTS

EIGHT LOTS, in Pearce estate, fine locality \$4,000.

TWO LOTS, Banks street, best on street \$1,300.

ONE LOT, Alfred, corner \$750.

ONE LOT, Gladstone avenue, fine view \$900.

J. STUART YATES

22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA. FOR SALE.

80 ACRES—Sooke District, just inside Sooke harbor.

FINE SEASIDE FRONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.

TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and 2 large warehouses, in good condition, on easy terms.

THREE LOTS—On Yates street, with 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.

TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent, \$120 per month.

For further particulars apply to J. STUART YATES, 22 BASTION STREET, VICTORIA.

LEE & FRASER,

EIGHT-ROOMED HOUSE, on Government street, with all modern conveniences, large lot \$3,000.00.

ONE ACRE, Sidney, all cleared and in orchard, five-roomed house, beautiful home \$2,700.00.

JAMES BAY, a snap on easy terms, seven-roomed bungalow, and lot 129 x 170 feet.

COTTAGE AND LOT, 60 x 120 feet. Yates street, good buy \$4,000.00.

Several FIVE-ACRE PLOTS in orchards can be had cheap.

FRONT STREET, off Hillside ave.—2 large lots for sale cheap and on easy terms.

BLACKWOOD STREET—Good lot, splendid location, easy terms.

CORNER THIRD AND BAY STREETS—2 lots for \$1,500; easy terms.

Money to loan in large or small amounts. Fire and Life Insurance.

11 TROUCE AVE., VICTORIA, B. C.

ROBERTSON & GRIFFITH.

10 GOVERNMENT ST. PHONE 142.

7 ROOM HOUSE on Oak Bay avenue, all modern, stone foundation, sheds and chicken houses, ornamental street, full lot; your own terms, monthly payments if desired. \$3,100.

2 FINE LOTS facing Dallas road, magnificent unobstructed view of straits and Olympic mountains \$2,000.

GOOD LOT on Bank street \$500.

5 ROOM COTTAGE in Victoria West, all modern, close to harbor and car line, good lot; easy terms on price \$2,100.

WE have for sale SEVERAL LOTS close to car and to a beautiful beach; your own terms. Price, each \$300.

Miscellaneous

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

KNIGHT'S Hardy Cabbage—Plants, 50c per 100; 50c per 200; \$1.00 per 300; \$1.50 per 400. Mt. Tolmie Nursery, Victoria. Catalogue of nursery stock free.

THE LATEST sheet metal electric signs. J. Market, maker, Victoria, B. C. Phone B1247.

JUST ARRIVED—Full line of ladies' and children's white wear; hats clearing at less than half price. Garache Block, R. J. Soper.

Rooms and Board

TO LET—Five-room flat, corner Yates and Quadra. Apply 532 Fort street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms and board. Piano and phone. Bellevue, Quebec St., third house from Parliament buildings.

TO LET—Two well furnished front bedrooms, close in. Apply 85 Kane street, in mornings.

TO LET—Furnished house: \$12.50 per month. Apply 1412 Grant street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for house-keeping or single. 339 Kingston street.

TO LET—Front room, furnished, from 1st March, suitable for two gentlemen \$12.00. Apply 942 Collinson street.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen. Apply 323 Collinson street.

TO RENT—3 furnished rooms at 782 Kane street, each suitable for two men.

Situations Wanted

WANTED—Copying for a few hours each evening, manuscripts, letters, etc., neatly typewritten at reasonable rates. Apply MSS., Times Office.

Situations Wanted—Male

CAPABLE gardener requires situation; good references. Address Box 211 this office.

WANTED—By married man, work of any kind, janitor, porter, driver or office clerk preferred; references. Address Box 212 Times office.

WANTED—Work, by young man, warehouse, retail, abattoir, etc. Address Box 215 Times office.

WANTED—Position as janitor or porter, by married man; can do light office work. Address Box 212 this office.

WANTED—Work, by general laborer. Address Box 213 this office.

Wanted—Female Help

WANTED—Girl to serve in store. Apply XX this office.

WANTED—Young woman for general housework, or person to work by the day. Apply 1124 Yates street.

WANTED—A good girl to wait on counter. Apply 221 Cook street.

LADIES wanted at Dressmaking School to learn cutting, corner Yates and Broad, D. F. Spruikings, Lawrents Anderson, instructors. We cut patterns to measure.

WANTED—Immediately, general servant. Apply 721 Vancouver street.

Wanted—Miscellaneous

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, at the Times office.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that, under and pursuant to the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1894, chapter 115, Clifton Scott Whitling will apply to the Governor-General-in-Council for approval of the plan and site for the erection of a wooden wharf in front of Lot 61A, in the City of Victoria, B. C.

A plan of the said proposed wharf and a description by metes and bounds of the proposed site of the same have been deposited with the Minister of Public Works at Ottawa, and duplicates thereof have been deposited in the office of the Registrar of Deeds for the said City of Victoria, the same being the Land Registry Office at Victoria aforesaid.

Victoria, B. C., the 31st day of February, 1908.

PELL & GREGORY, Solicitors for Clifton Scott Whitling, Applicant.

THE MAN OUT OF A JOB

In Victoria and throughout British Columbia some men are out of work, yet it is believed that, at other points labor is required. There may be many persons seeking work on the farm, in the shops, offices, etc., and we would be glad to publish advertisements from such persons, with their addresses, in order that they may be communicated with by those who may require help.

SITUATIONS WANTED

THE TIMES is anxious to be of assistance, and for the month of February will insert advertisements under the above headings, once, up to fifteen words.

FREE OF CHARGE

Note.—If an additional insertion is necessary it will be given upon request.

Pottery Ware, Etc.

SEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B. C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandora streets, Victoria, B. C.

Second-Hand Goods

WANTED—Old coats and vests, pants, boots and shoes, trunks, valises, shotguns, revolvers, overcoats, etc. Highest cash prices paid. Will call at any address. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 61 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

WANTED—Sweep, brass, copper, zinc, lead, cast iron, backs, and all kinds of bottles and rubber; highest cash prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency, 1430 Store street, Phone 1536.

MISFIT and second-hand clothing bought and sold. "Lashes" Cleaning, Tailoring and Repairing Co., 643 View street, Phone A-137.

Teaming

TRIMBLE & SON, general teaming, horse and cart hauling, 17 Putnam street, Phone A143.

Truck and Dray.

TRUCKING—Quick service, reasonable charges. Wm. Brock, Baker's Feed Store, 540 Yates street.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13, Stable Phone 23.

Watch Repairing

A. PETCH, 59 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of clocks and watches repaired.

Window Cleaning

EXPERT WINDOW CLEANER—R. Dickson, 75 Front street, Victoria West. Store, office and house windows cleaned weekly by contract.

Agents Wanted

WANTED—Responsible party to act as sole agent for patented article of merit, exclusive territory to right party. Address 106-Clark street, Portland, Me., U. S. A.

MEN—Don't accept any kind of work until you hear from us. Make \$10 per day selling the quickest seller on "water" 120,000 sold in Minneapolis. New article; new plan; costs 7 cents, sells for 25 cents. Send 5 cents for two samples. Domestic Mfg. Co., Desk 22, Minneapolis, Minn.

Houses for Sale

FOR SALE—Bargain, four-roomed modern cottage on Amphion street, woodshed, etc.; full sized lot, close to car line. Only \$1,400.

FOR SALE—Five-roomed cottage, on lot 35 x 135, in splendid shape, near two car lines, close to city. \$1,500. Apply E. White, 1222 Government St., Victoria, B. C.

SNAP FOR ONE WEEK—Fine Bungalow, 1 large rooms, etc., greenhouse, fruit-trees, centrally located, lot 100x150, reasonable terms, also 4 room cottage, stable, full sized lot. View St. particulars 1219 Government St., room 5.

TO BE SOLD—A 10 room house, on Cadboro Bay road, near St. Charles street.

BRAND NEW HOME on Esquimalt, and on exceptionally easy terms; situated amid rural surroundings on one of the most desirable residential streets of the city; house contains 11 rooms and is thoroughly well built; grounds include fine lawns with handsome shrubbery and garden with 24 fruit trees in good bearing. Apply 1204 Belmont ave.

FOR SALE—A snap, 5 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and splendid lot, 200x150, beach and balance on terms to suit. Apply 24 View street.

FOR SALE—A snap, 5 roomed cottage, in splendid condition, beautiful garden and splendid lot, 200x150, beach and balance on terms to suit. Apply

Delicatessen

ROAST BEEF, per lb.	50c	VEAL AND HAM PIES, 2 for	25c
ROAST VEAL, per lb.	50c	CHICKEN PIES, 2 for	25c
ROAST PORK, per lb.	50c	SAUSAGE ROLLS, per doz.	30c
ROAST CHICKEN, per lb.	50c	PURE PORK SAUSAGE, per lb.	20c
VEAL LOAF, per lb.	50c	HAM SAUSAGE, per lb.	20c
BOILED HAM, per lb.	40c	BOLOGNA, per lb.	15c
BEEF TONGUE, per lb.	60c	ITALIAN SALAMI, per lb.	40c
JELLIED LAMBS' TONGUES and HAM, per lb.	60c	POTATO SALAD, per lb.	20c
HEAD CHEESE, per lb.	25c	SWEET PICKLES, per pint.	25c
CORNED BEEF, per lb.	25c	OLIVES, per pint.	30c
PORK PIES, 2 for	25c	GHERKINS, per doz.	30c

DIXIE H. ROSS & CO.

UP-TO-DATE GROCERS, 1214 GOVERNMENT STREET.
Telephones 52, 1062 and 1550.

Trevor Keene

AUCTIONEER AND APPRAISER.

Under Instructions I Will Sell By
PUBLIC AUCTION
At Sale Rooms, 77 and 79, Douglas St.
FRIDAY, FEB. 28th
2 P. M.

NEW AND SECOND HAND
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS
Including Oak Sideboard, Oak Dining Chairs, Oak Rockers, Oak Hall Stand and Chair, Tables, Kitchen Chairs, Albion Stove, Heaters, Mitre Box and Moulding Knife, Crockery and Glass Ware, Lady's Bicycle, Couches, Pictures and Frames, Canned Meats and Fruits, etc.

FULL PARTICULARS LATER.
TREVOR KEENE - Auctioneer
Tel. 472.

Messrs. Williams & Janion

Will sell by public auction at their mart on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27
at 2:30 o'clock

Extension Table, a number of Small Tables, Heaters, Carpets, Mattings, Splatters, Chairs, Umbrellas, Stands, Dinner Service, Bookstand, Wire Net, Dig, Garden Hose, Picnic Basket, Curtains, two Clothes Cupboards, Sideboard, two Bicycles, etc., etc.

The Auctioneer, Stewart Williams

For Sale Privately

A large quantity of second-hand rope, also small dog cart, suitable for a Sletland pony. Apply to

Messrs. Williams & Janion
The Auctioneers.

DID YOU SAY

FURNITURE? Yes, we buy and sell new and second-hand furniture, stoves and household effects.
WANTED—Some good second-hand cook-stoves. Highest prices paid.

W. C. KERR, 710 Yates St.
Est. 1885 3 Doors Above Douglas.

FURNACE COAL

We are now receiving shipments of **BANFF ANTHRACITE COAL**, an excellent fuel for furnaces.

J. KINGHAM & CO.

Agents for the

New Wellington Coal

WASHED NUT COAL, large size.

At Current Rates.

Telephone 647.

OFFICE, 34 BROAD ST.

Keystone Wire Matting

IS THE BEST MATTING FOR CLEANLINESS AND DURABILITY.
IT IS SOLD BY

B. C. HARDWARE CO.

Phone 82. COR. YATES and BROAD STS. P.O. Box 683

Good Soup is Nourishing

But why waste time and fuel in the boiling of meat and vegetables when we have such a large variety of good Canned Soups at popular prices? Handy, too, to have in the house ready for use at any time.

C. & B. SOUPS, wide choice, 3 tins for

SPECIAL
CLARK'S CHICKEN SOUP
3 LARGE TINS, 25c.

The West End Grocery Co. Ltd.

42 Government St. Phone 88.

Flour! Flour!

Look at our prices and you can see that we are not in any combine

HUNGARIAN GIGAS (Jaw),
PASTRY FLOUR (Our Choice)

Sylvester's Feed Company, 709 Yates Street.

PETER McQUADE & SON

IMPORTERS OF

Ship Chandlery, Plough Steel, Wire Rope Galvanized, Cotton and Wool Waste, Launch Supplies, Gasoline, Motor and 74 per cent.

1214 (78) Wharf Street, Victoria. B. C.

VICTORIA WEST ANNUAL EVENT

ATHLETIC TOURNAMENT SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR

Several Fine Displays by Local Athletes Before Large Crowd.

The athletic tournament at Victoria West Athletic Association hall last evening proved to be a great success, and the management of Frank Smith, the promoter, was well rewarded for his efforts. The display was the second of the annual tournaments which the association proposes to hold and the one held last year was outstanding in every way. The rooms were packed, the spectators, galleries being crowded to their utmost capacity and the staircases and alcoves coming in useful as extra accommodation for the crowd.

Promptly at 8 o'clock the basketball players representing teams from the J. B. A. and V. W. A. walked on the floor for an exhibition game under the management of Frank Smith, the promoter, looking vigorous and ready for the fray, lined up as follows:

Victoria West—Guards, Okell and Stevens, centre, Beany, forwards, Steward and Jenkins.

James Bay—Guards, Jim Dakers and Hughes, centre, Cousins, forwards, R. Eden and A. Dakers.

The game was really in thrilling incidents, being fast and furious, but was not a game that brought out the finer and prettier points of the game as an exhibition should be. The initial half was mostly in the West's favor and the Bays were credited for some clever individual play. Arthur Dakers was the star of his side, and is the best basketball player at present wearing the blue and white of the club over the Bay. Dakers scored the first four points for his side and Beany the counters for the Wests. Half-time came with a score of 8-2 in favor of the Bays.

The second half was only just started when Jim Dakers faded in, being under the basket instead of guard. Alec Stevens next gained cheers by a good basket from centre. The Bays rested too much on their laurels at this point and the Wests easily got the best of their guards on several occasions. J. Dakers was the best guard, while Cousins at centre was a hard worker without being much in the limelight. For the Wests' Okell was the star with Beany scoring for honors. They both played a rattling game, full of clever passes and good shots.

Following the basketball game came a horrid bar display by Sergeant Sergeant Nott, Shorty Mellish and Tom Hill. The display was the best spectacular display that has been seen in Victoria amateur sport circles for some time and quite a crowd to the bar display. Mellish lead the trio with some very difficult stunts to the great entertainment of the crowded house.

Wrestling came next, and here the club officials deserve praise for the expeditionary way in which the apparatus was removed and the mats arranged, hardly a second being lost. Tommy Neil, a well known mat artist, introduced the match, followed by Wrigglesworth who is Neil's trainer. The exhibition was a good one, both artists being proficient in the rules. Neil was aggressive from the start, but soon himself out with his beaver opponent who gained the first fall in 2½ minutes from a quarter-Nelson and catch hold. The second round was more equal, and Neil got into the game with some clever aggressive work. Eventually he obtained a good arm lock on Wrigglesworth and although the fall was slow he gained it in three minutes.

The disarmed bar display was by Sergeant Nott and three members of the club, S. Okell, H. Brown and Charlie Brown. It was a fair exhibition, but the boys appeared tired from previous exertions.

Boxing came next with a preliminary bout by Saunders and Murphy. The exhibition was in three two-minute rounds and proved a draw. W. Baker introduced the contestants and the referee "allow me to introduce McNamie the champion heavyweight of British Columbia." McNamie, in turn introduced Wat Adams, champion heavyweight of Eastern Canada and Sammy Duffy of Esquimalt. W. Baker was appointed referee and announced that Wat Adams accepted McNamie's challenge. On the call of time the pugilists passed through the usual preliminaries and the fight began. It was not of the best quality, Adams dropped into his peculiar attitude, but Duffy was aggressive and found his opponent's anatomy bare in dangerous places. There was too much shifting around, and the first real hit always brought a clinch. Referee called it a draw.

"Separate boys," Duffy was sure of his feet, solid and steady and the disadvantage in weight was not as much in Adams' favor as it might have been. Round two saw faster boxing, more hits and Duffy again hitting out, with Adams promising to the referee. The champion smiled as if he expected to get back at his opponent and looked capable with his lanky body and long reach. Round three, Adams came often, too often. Adams got down low and shifted backwards and sideways doing anything but hitting.

Round four brought faster play. Hits were more numerous, especially from Adams, and the neck and shoulders of Duffy became flushed while Adams was still in excellent wind. The hits almost approached slugging in strength, but

just as the antagonists were getting warmed up time was called. The boxers were wildly cheered by the crowd who were delighted at the sport provided. The programme closed with a tumbling display by "Shorty" Mellish, T. Neil and Tom Hill. It was one of the best athletic events of the evening. The promoters of the display are deserving of very great credit and congratulations poured in upon them from the crowd for the excellent way in which the programme was conducted. President Tait announced, A. Monteth, master of ceremonies, while S. Okell and Alec Stevens were prominently identified with the promoting of the tournament.

CRICKET.

AUSTRALIA WINS RUBBER.
Australia won the fourth test match against England by 308 runs and with it the rubber—the best of five matches.

The aggregate attendance during the four days numbered 52,761, the takings amounting to \$2,850.

Delightful weather favored the game. The feature of this Test Match was the batting of Armstrong of Australia, who carried his bat not out for 188. He hit two centuries and four Armstrongs have scored a thousand runs in Test Matches.

Little need be said of the Englishmen's second innings. They wanted 66 runs to win, and made a disastrous start in the getting. Hobbs was caught for ducks. Hardstaff was caught at the wicket after batting an hour for 30, which included three fours. Hutchings failed miserably with the bat.

clean bowled, and Rhodes and Crawford were easily caught at the wicket. Then Jones and Gunn brought the score to 100 after 2½ hours.

Gunn, after showing great patience and strong defence, played on to his wicket. His innings lasted over 2½ hours. Jones played desperate rather than a return game, and everything points to a return game, and everything points to a return game, and everything points to a return game.

The detailed scores were:
Australia.
First Innings—
Noble b Crawford

Trumper c Crawford b Fielder

Hill b Barnes

Gregory c Fielder b Crawford

Armstrong b Crawford

Ransford c Braund b Fielder

Carter c and b Crawford

Macartney c Hardstaff b Fielder

O'Connor c Fielder b Crawford

Extras

Total

Second Innings—
Noble b Crawford

Trumper c Crawford b Fielder

Hill b Barnes



An Unusual Showing of Spring Designs Now

NEW SPRING STYLES have been arriving almost daily during the past two weeks, and our present carpet stock is unusually complete in its range of styles. This season's designs are unusually nice. Last week saw the arrival of a splendid line of Axminsters and Wiltons. Surprise after surprise, upon the opening of these new lines—almost every bale contained some new and specially attractive style. Now is the best time to choose the carpets you'll need this Spring, and now is the best time to have them made up. Come in and see these new styles. We shall be pleased to show you through.

AXMINSTER CARPETS—A splendid range of pretty and attractive designs in this favorite carpet. Prices range at per yard, \$3.75, \$3.00, \$2.25 and

WILTON CARPETS—In Wiltons we also show a very extensive range of handsome designs and splendid range of colorings. Per yard, \$3.50, \$2.75, \$2.25 and

TAPESTRY SQUARES—In low priced, hard-wearing carpets we show a splendid line of Tapestry Carpet at a great choice of prices. We have it at, per yard, \$1.25, \$1.00, 85c and

AXBURY CARPETS—This is a splendid carpet style and in it we have an unusually fine range of patterns and colorings. All at one price. Per yard

BRUSSELS CARPETS—In our offerings of this Housekeepers' Carpet you'll find a great choice of styles. It is probably the most serviceable carpet one could buy. Per yard, \$2.00, \$1.75, \$1.60, \$1.50, \$1.40, \$1.25 and

VELVET CARPET—This is a nice carpet style from the famous Crossley looms. At per yard

China, Cut Glass, Silver

These are three lines of merchandise most largely drawn from in the selection of wedding gifts.

For the Spring weddings we have a personally selected array of the season's best productions, exclusive, distinctive, artistic—as you would expect to find in an establishment like ours and nowhere else.

If there is any difference in price as compared with what is asked for ordinary, inexpertly selected wares, your good sense will determine the reason at a glance.

We preach comparisons, because we benefit by them.

The Tragedies of Moving Day

We're not in league with the moving man, though his recklessness in the handling of fine china, bric-a-brac and objects of art would appear to be strong circumstantial evidence of guilt. He's alone responsible for the tragedies of moving day, though we profit by them. "It's an ill wind"—you know.

Some consolation may be derived from the fact that many prized pieces may be replaced by objects superior to the old ones at half their original cost, in this popular shop of ours.

When you get settled, come in.

WEILER BROS.

HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

doubtfully. A few took this trouble of measuring the course and comparing the time taken by Longboat with the time taken by Longboat to complete the ten miles.

"For this he was given a mark of 50 minutes 53.5 seconds. This was good time for ten miles, only a few seconds slower than Alfred Shrubbs' world's record, but most any schoolboy amounting to anything at all as a long-distance runner could have reeled off the same distance Longboat travelled just as fast. And if the three men who ran in relays against the Indian were really doing their best that best is mighty poor.

The only deduction to be drawn from the evidence on hand is that the men in charge of the affair pulled it off as good a man as Shrubbs, laying the foundation thereby for a tour around the country. If such was the case, the idea might just as well be dropped.

In all his races here Shrubbs reeled off mile after mile at an average of about five minutes and four seconds. Last Thursday night Longboat required considerably more than six minutes.

"So far as Longboat is concerned Boston is now a dead town athletically. If ever he runs there again he will be lucky to draw down a dollar house. And as such things travel fast and far, he is likely to meet a very frosty reception wherever he tries to run."

P. TERWAY FAILED.
Peter Terway, the long-distance runner, of Clareholm, Alberta, failed to lower the record made by Arthur Burn, the crack Calgary runner last Saturday.

The race was run over the same five mile course as Burn made his record on last Christmas day. The time made by Burn was 35 minutes 23.5 seconds. Terway claimed to be in perfect condition but his speed was never equal to that of Burn, who, up to the present time has not been beaten in distance in 36 minutes 31.4 seconds.

L. H. Doll, a prominent Calgary jeweller, has hung up a gold watch which will be presented to the runner, who is successful in lowering Burn's record.

YACHTING.
ONE DESIGN CLASS.
The most popular style of yacht racing today is that of the one design class. It has been the means of opening up to all makers of the numerous yacht clubs throughout the country, a field that is

now being opened up to the owner of such craft, ingenuity and ability to win out.

In Toronto, the one design class is immensely popular, there being no less than eighty within the Bay. The members of the Toronto club say "that they give more all round satisfaction than the larger yacht," they will hold six persons and that is as many as would likely be taken out on the bigger boat, and in the event of the wind-failing—a trick it has of doing in Victoria during the summer months, they can be pulled home, the same as a large row boat, which ensures the crew from missing dinner."

This class if introduced, which no doubt it will be, in the Victoria Yacht Club, could not be more than popular. The "Sea Wren" is fast, able and seaworthy, can

be built for a small outlay of money and in a short time.

In many of the eastern clubs a sailing boat is supplied for the use of the members, and as a training ship for the younger yachtsmen, and as the "Sea Wren" has been particularly designed for such a purpose, no doubt the club will take it into consideration and make it the nucleus of the class.

The annual general meeting of the old club will be held in the near future to close up accounts. A general meeting of the new club will then be held and the officers for 1936 elected.

HOCKEY.
On Saturday the Victoria Ladies' hockey team will go to the city of Vancouver to play the team of that place.

The Victoria team is staying a day or two in the most exciting games that has yet taken place. At last evening's meeting the representatives of the local club were picked and all players are said to be in the very best of condition. The ladies have been practicing steadily since their last match and expect to give a good account of themselves.

The following is the team that was selected last night to play in Vancouver, Saturday: Goal, Miss Vincent; backs, Misses Dalby and Lowe; forwards, Misses Grant, Nason and Vincent; forwards, Misses Hall, Nicholles, Raymond, Lubbe and Hiseock.

LACROSSE.
CENTRALS TO MEET.

This evening at 8 o'clock the annual meeting of the Central Lacrosse Club will be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms. Although the club did not have a team in the field last year, several of the members were on the Victoria team and as prospects for a city league are very good for the coming season, it is expected the club will have a strong team to uphold the reputation gained in the years' past in the junior and city intermediate series when the Centrals won nearly everything they entered.

DEFORESTATION IN UNITED STATES.
Supply of Timber Will Be Exhausted in 30 Years' Time.

Toronto, Feb. 26.—In addressing the Canadian Club on the forestry policy of Canada, Prof. B. E. Fernow laid stress upon the fact that the amount of timber available in the United States will be exhausted in 30 years, and that even now the abolition of existing import duties on logs into the United States has been agitated. The consumption of wood in all industrial nations has grown in the last two decades at the compound rate of 8 to 10 per cent. per capita per annum.

Hence the depletion of timber is going on in the world at a geometric rate. Prof. Fernow urged that a progressive policy of forestry conservation be at once adopted.

TO IMPROVE VICTORIA CITY

EXPERT GIVES VALUABLE ADVICE

Province Should Co-operate With City to Make Capital Beautiful.

That the provincial government should co-operate with the city in the matter of beautifying Victoria is the opinion of Frederick G. Todd, a landscape architect. Mr. Todd is a man of experience. He it was who made the plans for the government work at Ottawa city, and he also was retained by the provincial governments of Alberta and Saskatchewan to lay out the parks surrounding the legislative buildings to be erected there and to choose a location for the buildings.

Mr. Todd was also asked to make recommendations to the cities of Edmonton and Strathcona in regard to the laying out of their parks and boulevards, and he is now completing the laying out of Point Gray for the provincial government. His business here is in connection with the preparations of plans for the C. P. R. at Shaughnessy Heights. He is staying a day or two in this city and is much interested in the improvements which are being carried out and suggested by the parks board.

Mr. Todd says that in Regina the provincial government have acquired some 300 acres of land for a large park around the new provincial buildings. This will be beautifully laid out and will really constitute the city park. It will have about six miles of drives and will, with its artificial lakes and other improvements prove a great boon to the capital city of that province. The legislature of that new province could not do better.

On the prairies Mr. Todd says the people all have their eyes on Victoria. It is the Mecca of their hopes, the place to which hundreds determine to come as soon as they can afford to do so.

Mr. Todd believes in boulevards. He is of the opinion that money spent in beautifying the streets and parks is a good investment.